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DEPENDABLE TREES AND PLANTS

1918



GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1866

INCORPORATED 1907

GLENWOOD NURSERY

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established 1866
Incorporated 1907

Glen Brothers · Inc.

Glenwood Nursery
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NURSERY AT FAIRPORT, N. Y.—MAIN LINE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and R. S. & E. ELECTRIC

THE FIRST THINGS TO KNOW

What is there about the trees and plants that come from Glenwood Nursery that gives them especial importance in your estimation?

1. **They are dependable.** Every possible care is taken to have the stock that leaves this Nursery true to name and description.
2. **They are healthy.** We take extraordinary precautions against insect and fungus attacks, and it is our earnest endeavor to have all our trees and plants entirely free from disease.
3. **They are hardy.** We are located in the cold North; the stock that we propagate and grow becomes acclimated to the conditions as here existing, and if we can successfully winter over stock under temperatures of 15 to 20 degrees below zero, it will withstand the same temperatures for you.
4. **They are vigorous.** Ample spreading space has been given each tree or plant in the Nursery; where pruning has been necessary, we have pruned; where fertilizing has been indicated by unsatisfactory growth, we have fertilized; where spraying has been an ounce of prevention, we have sprayed—the whole idea being to make our stock vigorous and of sturdy, persistent growth.
5. **They are productive.** Whether planted for nuts, fruit, flowers, or for ornamental foliage, the trees and plants we send out are prepared by the treatment they have received at our hands to do the best that Nature has deemed possible. And, frequently, by reason of the fulness and excellence of their product, they surpass what we considered to be the limit of possibility for them.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Order Blank which accompanies this Catalogue is for the convenience of customers, and we shall appreciate their using it, as so doing will greatly facilitate the filling of orders.

Always Give Full Address—name, postoffice, county, and state. And it is very important that this information be plainly written.

Shipping Instructions. Give your nearest express office and railway station, or stage route, and the name of the transportation company. State how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route; otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.

Freight and Express Rates. Freight and express rates on trees, plants, vines, etc., have been so reduced that they are now a minor consideration in the purchase of trees. Nursery stock travels at second-class rates, and, after averaging up the year's business, one of the leading catalogue nurserymen found that the average transportation charges amounted to 5 cents for every dollar's worth of nursery stock purchased. This is computed from orders received from every state in the Union.

Duty on Trees into Canada. The duty on trees into Canada is 3 cents per tree, and on bush fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, etc., and ornamental shrubs, 20 per cent of their value. We accompany all shipments with an invoice, and our Canadian customers will be notified by their customs officers on arrival of shipment as to the necessary duty to pay, which should be paid direct to the customs office.

Shipping Routes. Our Nursery is unusually fortunate in having available a variety of mediums for carrying stock. There are four express companies at Rochester: Adams, American, Wells Fargo, and National; and we are also in direct contact with the Southern. Five railways are here: Pennsylvania; New York Central lines; Erie; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, and Lehigh. This means that we have direct access to every part of the country and are in position to supply your needs promptly.

Prices in this Catalogue are f. o. b. Rochester, N. Y. There are no charges for packing or boxing, and all goods are delivered at freight or express depots free of charge. On foreign shipments which require special preparation, a charge covering the actual cost only will be made.

No Orders for Less Than \$1 Accepted. Because it costs just as much to pack and prepare small orders as it does large ones, and as the prices we ask are so close to the actual cost of production, we cannot afford to fill orders amounting to less than \$1. Ordering all your needed stock at one time saves on the transportation charges, because the heavier the box or bale, the less it costs per pound for freight or express shipment.

Terms Cash on or before delivery to transportation companies. Two per cent discount allowed on all orders accompanied by cash. **Accounts.** When so requested, we are willing to open accounts with persons or firms of approved credit, or with those who can offer satisfactory references. **Express C. O. D. Orders** will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

Our Responsibility. We refer you to any bank or bankers in Rochester, N. Y. Also Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

Guaranty. It is obviously to our advantage to have all stock that leaves our Nursery true to name and to so grow as to give entire satisfaction to purchaser. Our every effort is put forth to have these conditions a resultant element of every sale. But conditions of soil, climate, care, are such sometimes that it is difficult for any tree or plant to grow; so, because there are so many things that may influence the life of the tree or plant after it leaves our Nursery, we do not give any warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness. If, by proper proof, it is shown that stock is not true to name, due to error on our part, we are ready to replace such plants immediately; and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for an amount greater than the original purchase price of the stock.

Errors. If mistakes are made in filling orders, we will gladly rectify same if notified within ten days after receipt of stock.

Substitution. Please state whether substitutions will be permitted. On large orders for commercial planting, we do not substitute without first obtaining the consent of the customer, but on orders of assorted varieties for a home orchard we feel at liberty, when certain varieties are sold out, to use some others that are so similar as to be almost identical, unless specifically instructed not to make substitutions.

Care of Stock When Received. Soak the roots of the trees and plants with water, and either place them in a cellar and keep damp or bury them in a trench until the holes are ready for their transplanting. If at all dry and shriveled, the best plan is to bury them for a few days, root and branch, in damp earth; if frozen when received, bury in earth until the frost is removed.

Estimated Weights. The general run of deciduous fruits trees, either in bales or cases, averages about as follows: 6 to 8 feet, two pounds each; 4 to 6 feet, one and one-half pounds each; 3 to 4 feet, one pound each; 2 to 3 feet, one-half pound each. Grape-vines, one-third pound each. Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 feet and up to 12 to 15 feet, three to six pounds each.

Planting Directions. In a catalogue of this character it is practically impossible to give planting instructions that will cover all of the nursery stock listed; the same applies to directions for pruning and for spraying. Bulletins covering many special planting problems may be obtained from your state experiment station, and the addition to the home library of such books as Bailey's "Manual of Gardening" and similar standard works will be money well spent.

Botanical Names. The scientific names of trees and plants in this Catalogue have been made to conform, in the main, to the 1917 Official Code of Standardized Plant Names, adopted and published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and as first published in Volume VI of Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture."

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FEB 21 1918 ✓

Making the Indian Summer Golden

Plant This Autumn and Reap Your Harvest a Year Sooner



GLENWOOD NURSERY

Glen Bros., Inc. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



WHY WE URGE FALL PLANTING

TREES Completely Dormant. Hardy trees and plants are completely at rest in the fall and can therefore be handled easily and safely. No quick awakening threatens to handicap work at any time, as nearly always happens in the spring, when the sap begins to run very suddenly.

Soil in Ideal Condition. The soil is warm, mellow, easy to work and stored up with the heat and fertility of a long growing season. So often in early spring the soil is cold, wet and unyielding.

Autumn Root Growth. The stored up heat coming out of the soil stimulates active root growth, which continues until the ground freezes below the roots. As a result, trees become established before winter, ready to start into vigorous growth with the first touch of spring. The advantage is apparent when we stop to think that trees and shrubs make more growth during the very early

spring than all the rest of the season combined. Fall planted trees begin to grow long before others could be planted in the spring.

Quicker Service. We have ample time in the fall to dig, select and pack your order with unusual care. You get the choicest stock from the new blocks of trees, delivered promptly and in the best of order. In the spring both nurserymen and railroads are crowded with the rush orders and delay sometimes results.

More Time. You have plenty of time in the fall for thorough preparation and proper care. Fifty per cent. of the failures are due to improper planting. Spring work presses so hard that planting is often done too hurriedly and trees are neglected.

Trees Mature Better. Fall-planted trees have a tendency to mature the foliage and stem early, going into winter in much better condition and suffering less from winter killing.

THE "NUT OF THE GODS!"

PLANT an English Walnut tree. If you have room, plant a grove of them, for the cultivation of the English Walnut is not only one of the newest, but one of the most rapidly growing industries of the United States. The reason for this lies in the fact that this country is producing only about one half enough of these nuts to supply the demand.

Did you know that King Solomon planted nut trees in garden lots because he knew the food value of nuts? Do you know that the people of the United States eat imported nuts valued at thirteen million dollars every year, or did before the war started? Do you know the food value of nuts as a substitute for meat? Then read on, for the American Forestry Magazine of Washington wants you to know.

"We are all familiar with the wisdom of Solomon," writes A. Mildred Manning, in the current issue of American Forestry Magazine. "In his diary he said: 'I made my gardens and orchards and planted them in all kinds of fruit. I planted gardens of nuts.' The late Professor John Craig says that there King Solomon referred to the Persian (English) Walnut.

"Since the world's great nut orchards have been turned into rivers of blood, and our source of supply of nuts has been cut off, what shall we do? Pay exorbitant prices to those who have followed the example of Solomon? Or shall we follow his example and plant gardens of English Walnuts? It is unnecessary to go into details as to why we should choose the latter alternative. In the first place, nuts are high in nutriment as well as in price and the price can be lowered to almost nil if we raise them in our gardens.

Secondly, there is a domestic market practically undeveloped and no reason why opportunity for importing is better than the opportunity for exporting. Third, nuts are not perishable. Fourth, because a mature English Walnut orchard pays larger profits per acre, with less work and less expense than any other crop we know. Fifth, because the quantity consumed is steadily increasing and the price obtained constantly advancing and today we pay from five to ten cents per ounce, or from eighty cents to one dollar and sixty cents per pound for shelled nut meats. Sixth, we must be in a position to supply a nutritious substitute for the meat supply that is constantly decreasing.

"The nuts that have hitherto commanded the highest prices in the New York City markets were the English Walnuts grown in the Isere Valley, France. In this village, thousands of Walnut trees were growing; not in regular orchards, but for the most part scattered along roadsides, about buildings or wherever it would be impossible to raise other crops; and from these trees the inhabitants sold thousands of dollars worth of nuts yearly.

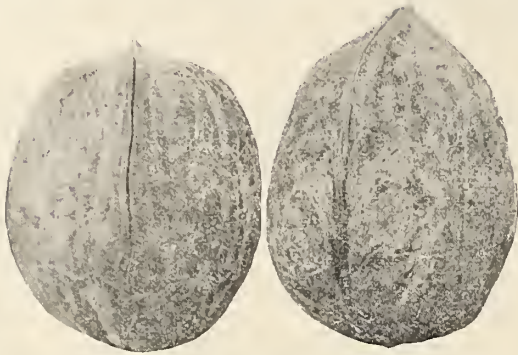
However, we are all aware that practically all of the orchards and trees have disappeared from this once fertile valley, and we can no longer look for our nut supply from this source. But, if these people so advantageously raised a few trees and so increased their income, why cannot we set out orchards, or if we cannot do this, at least plant a few trees about our dwellings. Or follow the advice of the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture when he urges us to plant nut trees along state highways and says: "In this way not only would the roads be beautified, but the wealth of the communities would be increased."

—Reprinted, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y., 6/2/18.



Plant an English Walnut Orchard Like This on Your Farm or Estate This Fall. Net Income, 5 Acres—One Season, \$2,080.00

NORTHERN GROWN ENGLISH WALNUT TREES



Fairport Thomson
Imagine the Rich-Flavored Kernels Inside These Walnuts

Our Pure-Strain English Walnuts for sure and early bearing. Known to have borne crops four years after planting. Thomson and Fairport are as safe and reliable strains for zero climates as we have been able to derive. Rapid growers, late bloomers, sure crops. Ideal planted along driveways or as lawn trees. Nuts of thin shell, with finest quality kernel. Our stock of young, frequently transplanted trees is in ideal condition for fall planting. Start an orchard of English Walnut trees this fall.

FAIRPORT—Originated in Rochester. Nut round, full meated, fine quality, thin shell. We believe this variety will give complete satisfaction with no losses if given intelligent care.

THOMSON—An excellent commercial nut for severe climates. A real paper shell, sweet and delicious, selling at wholesale from 4 to 6 cents a pound more in Rochester markets than do the California Walnuts.

PRICES—	2-3 ft.	\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$ 60.00 per 100
	3-4 ft.	1.50 each; 15.00 per doz.; 70.00 per 100
	Special 5-6 ft.	2.50 each; 25.00 per doz.; 200.00 per 100
	6-8 ft. (Early bearing trees),	3.00 each; 30.00 per doz.; 250.00 per 100

FILBERTS—Strains That Defy Zero Climates

Filberts raised under the rigorous climatic conditions prevailing in our nurseries, thrive under a wide variety of soils and sections. With us they prove as hardy as Elms and Maples. Amply fortified with strong root systems, with wood of the toughest fibre. Glenwood Nurseries' hardy nut trees have that strength and constitutional vigor essential to success in zero climates.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

PURPLE LEAVED (Avellana Atropurpurea)—Nut large, thin-shelled, delicious quality, one of the best. The leaves and husk are of deep purple color, which is retained until frosts. Very ornamental.

HAZLENUT (American Filbert)—Bears excellent nuts and in great quantities; very ornamental.

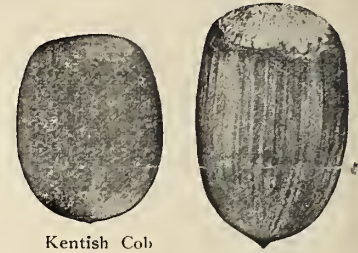
PRICES—2-3 ft., 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35 per 100
3-4 ft., 75c each; 7.50 per doz.; 50 per 100

EUROPEAN VARIETIES—(Layered Plants)

KENTISH COB (English)—Nut large, oblong, somewhat compressed; kernel plump and of rich flavor. An excellent keeper. Considered the best variety grown in England, where it has been known since 1812.

COSFORD (Paper-shell, Layered Plants)—From imported Parent Plants. Nut oblong, kernel plump and of the richest flavor. This variety is very productive and highly prized in Europe because of its thin shell and high quality. Rarely seen in American markets.

PRICES—2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$65.00 per 100
4-6 ft., \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per doz.; \$140.00 per 100



Kentish Cob Cosford
(Paper Shell)
Both Have An Unusually Rich Flavor

THE AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT



A Five- or Six-Year-Old Black Walnut Tree. What Equals a Pound of Beefsteak in Nutrient You Will See in the Hat.

Mr. Thomas P. Littlepage, one of the foremost experts on nut culture in the country, often refers to the Black Walnut as "fool-proof." We think this is a most happy adjective to use for this superb specie, as of all the nut trees now cultivated in this country, the American Black Walnut is the one which should be most universally planted.

Did you ever hear of a Black Walnut that did not bear a good crop of nuts?

Has it any real enemy?

Is there any place where it will not grow and thrive, or any temperature too severe for it?

We do not trouble to answer these questions because you know the answer.

A Black Walnut tree once planted will take care of itself. It needs no pruning or spraying. Furthermore, the product is not perishable and can be kept and shipped when and where the prices are the highest. In twenty-five years your tree is easily worth \$200 to \$400 for timber alone. With the strong interest in the air-plane industry, and the great boom bound to follow at the conclusion of this present war, the planter of Black Walnuts will reap a fortune, for this wood is absolutely essential. For the practical side, a well-cared-for orchard of Black Walnuts at the age of ten years is estimated to give a gross return of \$200 and a net yield of fifty per cent. of this. From that time on the production increases by leaps and bounds.

The Black Walnut is a beautiful tree as well as a productive one, and makes a striking effect along avenues, driveways or as a single specimen in the home grounds, under which your entire family will enjoy gathering and eating the rich, nutritious nuts.

PRICE

6- 8 ft., \$.75 each; \$ 7.00 per doz.; \$ 50.00 per 100
8-10 ft., 3.00 each; 30.00 per doz.; 200.00 per 100

FRUITS FOR THE HOME GARDEN OR "FREE ON BOARD" DINING ROOM TABLE

The Real Perpetual Motion Machine of Every-Day Life



A Two-Year-Old Dwarf Apple Tree

DELICIOUS—Winter. A relatively new Apple. Large; brilliant dark red; splendid keeper and shipper; tree bears heavy crops annually. November to February. **75c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100.**

DWARF APPLES The dwarf Apples are especially to be desired in a city lot where the space is limited. Almost any soil or location will do. Once planted, Nature will do the rest. Plant a dwarf Apple.

PRICE—75c each; \$6.00 per doz.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Summer. Medium size, pale yellow, pleasantly acid.

GRAVENSTEIN—Autumn. Large, yellow overlaid with red. September to November.

BALDWIN—Large; deep red, crisp and juicy; vigorous grower; heavy bearer. November to March.

Did you ever stop to consider that if you buy an Apple tree this fall at a cost of 50c—prune it—plant it carefully, that a bountiful supply of rich, juicy fruit will be yours for many years to come? Once the tree is established it requires no further care or attention. Doesn't that seem pretty near to being a Perpetual Motion Machine? And is not a supply from your own tree in your own yard preferable by far to the mealy, storage fruit which you purchase at the grocery at exorbitant prices?

We don't suppose there is a man or woman living, who did not say at some time, either when eating Cherries in June; Peaches in August; Pears in September; Plums in October, or Apples at Thanksgiving time, "I wish we had a tree in our own yard like this."

They are yours to have, at the smallest possible expense, and no trouble or care when once planted. There is really no excuse whatsoever for any family in this country not having a supply of fresh fruit at all times. The expense is slight, the space is small and the care is nothing.

We offer below only varieties of fruit trees that are best adapted for home use. Early to bear, hardiest, and sure to give universal satisfaction to our customers. We could not afford to offer any other sort.

Standard Apples

The Standard Apples should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart, since they feed over quite a large area. Any soil will do and almost any location, as the hardiness of the Apple tree is unequalled. Keep space about tree free from grass and weeds. Cultivate well in early part of summer, and late fall. If trees of bearing age do not bear very much it is well to prune slightly during July; this will help the buds to form for next year's crop.

PRICE—50c each; \$4.00 per doz.; \$30.00 per 100

RED ASTRACHAN—Summer. Large; deep crimson; juicy, rich, acid, productive. August.

OLDENBURG—Autumn. Rather large; tender and juicy; very hardy.



For the Family—Plant One of These Dwarf Pears

Standard Pears

Will grow in almost any soil, but do best on the high elevations provided the sub-soil is not too wet. In a poor soil a heavy top dressing of manure in the fall is of special advantage.

50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100

BARTLETT—Summer. Large, waxen yellow with red blush; bears early and abundantly.

ANGOULEME—Autumn. Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; melting buttery, juicy.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—Winter. Large, handsome, yellow, with dull red cheek. Hardy, very productive.

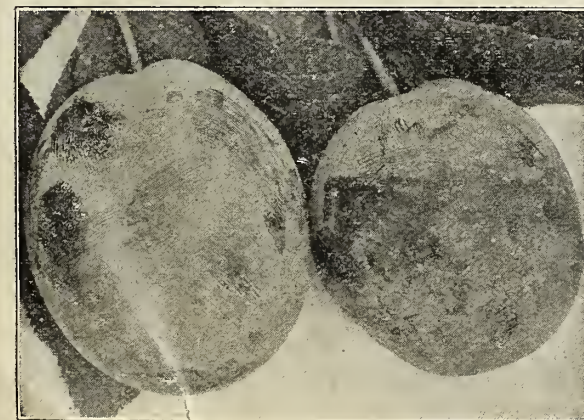
DWARF PEARS These will thrive on the same kind of soil and under same conditions as the standard pears. At time of planting and each spring thereafter they should be thoroughly pruned, shortening the preceding year's growth about one-half.

50c each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$30.00 per 100

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Summer. Very large, yellowish green to full yellow; vinous, melting and rich.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—See above.

SECKEL—Winter. Small, but handsome and delicious; yellowish russet with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting. Probably the richest and highest-flavored Pear known.



Bradshaw Plum—Toothsome and Delicious

Plums These will be found to be more vigorous, healthy and productive on a clay loam and heavy loam than on light soils, but we have yet to find a location where Plums will not give satisfaction. All Plums must be pruned and require tip pinching, as the fruit is borne on two or more year's growth. Plums are practical fruit for canning and we urge all of our customers to plant at least one each of the following varieties:

PRICE—50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100

BRADSHAW—Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish, juicy; tree vigorous and productive.

ABUNDANCE—Medium to large, color rich bright cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very juicy, subacid.

75c each; \$6.00 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100

LAMBERT—Very large; dark purplish-red, turning to almost jet black when fully ripe; flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy; tree hardy, strong grower, enormous bearer.

NAPOLEON—Very large; pale yellow, spotted and shaded with deep red; flesh firm and of fine flavor.

Cherries

Will do well in any situation that is well drained. Cherries are prone to grow too fast, splitting the bark. For this reason and because the fruit ripens early, cultivation should not continue after the first of June. Never use any stable manure and very little mulch. Do not seed the ground for one foot around each tree. The less Cherry trees are pruned the better for them, as when left to grow naturally they will form a well-headed tree.



Look Steadily at These Crisp, Juicy Cherries. Did Your Mouth Water?

Back-Yard Vineyard

Grapes are grown in all parts of the world, and seem to thrive equally well in one place as another. The sort of soil makes very little difference. Have a clearance inside the hole where Grapes are to be planted, of at least twenty inches. The roots should be laid down and spread out. Do not plant deeper than eight to ten inches.

When the new vines have grown one summer, cut off all branches except three or four and cut these back to two or three buds each. This principal holds good with any vine no matter how old it is.

CAMPBELL'S—Bunches thickly set with handsome, large, round berries with a light purple bloom; pulp tender, rich and sweet; highly vigorous and a profuse bearer.

LUCILLE—Bunches large and compact; berries dark red; pulp sweet and delicious; vine extremely hardy and bears tremendous crops. Indispensable variety for the far North.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunches long; berries oval, greenish white, pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and rich; very hardy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Concord.

Three strong, healthy vines for \$1.00. Price each, 50c.; \$4.00 per doz.



EMPIRE, The New Red Raspberry

To all who are interested in growing fine, distinctive fruit, we take pride in introducing the best Red Raspberry that is being grown, either for market or home garden. It has more distinctive assets and far surpasses any Raspberry that we have ever tasted or grown. Originating in this state it has been properly named "Empire," and has easily attained the highest reputation for standard quality.



GROWTH AND HARDINESS. The canes attain a height of six to ten feet and are *alive* in the spring under the most severe conditions. The first hill now twelve years old, is as strong and vigorous today as the new plant.

FRUIT. Large to very large. Hangs well, no dropping, but picks easily. Flesh juicy, mild, high flavor, rich and sweet. Texture is firm, insuring safe shipment to distant points. Its color is bright crimson, which does not fade as do many varieties. The canning quality of this berry is of the best, retaining its fine aromatic flavor and color of the fresh fruit.

SEASON. The time of ripening in this locality is the latter part of June, and its season of picking from four to five weeks, thus good advantage of the market can be taken.

PRODUCTIVENESS. Is phenomenal, and in this respect figures speak louder than words. The past two years it has netted back from the commission house, \$1,000.00 per acre.

Strong field-grown bushes, 12 for \$2.50; 50 for \$7.50; 100 for \$15; 1,000 for \$

To Start the Day Right—a Dish of Empires

Four Grand Shrubs They Will Add Beauty, Grace and Perfume to the Garden

PHILADELPHUS, (Syringa), Boule d Argent. The only double Syringa. Leaves bright green, downy underneath, one to two inches long. Flowers white in short racemes, exquisitely fragrant, literally covering the branches. It attracts more attention in our nursery when in bloom than any other shrub. Strong, vigorous bushes, with many branches, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.50.

PHILADELPHUS—Falconeri, (Falconer's Mock Orange). The best of all the single Mock Oranges. A graceful shrub with wide-spreading, arching branches. Of garden origin. Leaves broadly lanceolate, two to three inches long; bright green. Flowers pure white, of starry aspect, borne in great profusion. Very attractive. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

LONICERA, RUPRECHTIANA, (Manchurian Honeysuckle). A large shrub, eight to ten feet tall, with broadly lanceolate dark green leaves which are whitened underneath with fine down. Native of Manchuria. Flowers, pure white, changing to yellow, opening in late spring. Berries red or yellow. Very showy. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

SPIREA, MARGARITAE, (Pink Hybrid Spirea). A very floriferous shrub, with spreading branches of garden origin. Leaves elliptical, bright green, often tinged with purple, with serrate and incised borders. Flowers bright pink, in broad, flat-topped clusters, blossoming in mid-summer. Handsome and showy. Grows three to four feet tall. Extra size, price, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.



Falconer's Mock Orange

Your Rose Arbor

The charm and beauty of a Climbing Rose is appreciated by all, but in the past has only been enjoyed by a few. This may be due to ignorance of the ease with which these plants may be grown. For there must be a place somewhere in your garden for the gorgeous crimson of the American Beauty, the lovely pink of the American Pillar, the magnificent scarlet of the Excelsa, and all the shades and tints of the Rambler Roses.

These climbers are the hardest of all the great Rose family, and will stand greater abuse and neglect, and are, therefore, adapted for every place and purpose.

Consider the use to which these climbing Roses can be put; that of covering walls, shading or screening porches; covering of trellis and pergola, and for use in arbors; perhaps a neglected shrubbery—undesirable in itself will afford a support for these easily-grown beauties; an old tree, past its prime, or half dead, will furnish a most excellent location and produce happy results.

We have selected a few varieties agreed upon by all Rose experts to be the best under all conditions. We feel confident that if planted this fall, the beauty and attractiveness of next season's bloom will fill you with gladness.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Silvery Rose; 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich, rosy crimson; \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Bright carmine; 50c each; \$4.00 per doz.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Shell pink; 50c each; \$4.00 per doz.

EXCELSA—Intense crimson, scarlet; \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Rich, crimson; continuous bloomer; 50c each; \$4.00 per doz.



What is More Beautiful Than a Rose Arbor Covered with the Fragrant American Beauty?

GLEN BROS., Inc.
Glenwood Nursery Rochester, N. Y.



This orchard of thriving English Walnut trees furnishes the nuts from which our seedling Thomson trees are grown. Note the sturdiness of the parent trees

Nuts for Food and Profit

The trend of the times is toward finding substitutes for staple articles of food so that the supplies may be conserved and little-known foods introduced and utilized. Attention is being directed to the food value of nuts, and magazines and reports from Government and private investigators are giving us comparative data as to the importance of nut production to the world's food-supply.

We think of meat, wheat, and potatoes as indispensable items on our menu, but Farm Bulletin No. 122 of the United States Department of Agriculture gives us some startling figures as to the food value of the Walnut, showing the consideration due this substitute for the above staples.

	Water Per cent	Protein Per cent	Fat Per cent	Carbohydrates Per cent		Water Per cent	Protein Per cent	Fat Per cent	Carbohydrates Per cent
Walnuts	2.8	16.7	64.4	14.8	Beefsteak	61.9	18.9	18.5	00.0
Potatoes, Irish.....	78.3	2.2	.1	18.4	Wheat Flour	12.8	10.8	1.1	74.8

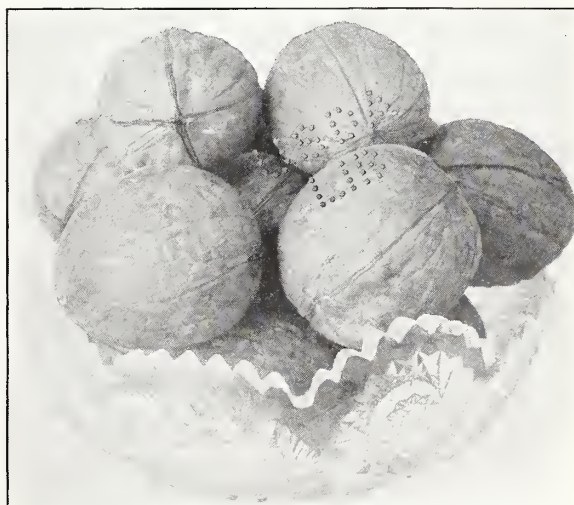
The Walnut, as will be observed by reference to the above table, has only one thirty-sixth as much water in its makeup as has the potato; it contains more of the proteins than do either potatoes or wheat flour, meat surpassing it in this respect by only a narrow margin. The Walnut overwhelmingly leads the list in fat-content, having over three times as much as its nearest rival—meat. In carbohydrates, it ranks third but has a sufficient amount to make the Walnut a more valuable article of food than either of the three with which it is compared.

That these facts are gradually becoming known is evidenced by the constantly growing demand for edible nuts, a demand that, as yet, we are unable to supply in this country. Each year sees millions of pounds of nuts imported that will be just as readily produced here once planters realize the financial opportunities that wait upon the foresight of those wise enough to take advantage of an obvious need.

The varieties of nut trees described on this and the following pages can be successfully grown even in sections of the country where the temperature reaches an occasional 10 or 20 degrees below zero and can be depended upon to produce liberal crops of nuts for home consumption and for market.

English Walnut (*Juglans regia*). The English or Persian Walnut was brought to America in the early Colonial days, and spasmodic efforts were made to grow it as successfully here as was being done in southern Europe and Asia. Varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions here existing were not to be had then, however, and interest in the cultivation of the English Walnut in the eastern United States lagged. In later years, the horticultural development of California naturally included the cultivation of this nut and the propagation of new and hardier varieties. In the past few years, this development of hardy varieties has extended to colder parts of the United States, and in and about Rochester, New York, are growing English Walnut trees that are withstanding temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero without winterkilling. It is now considered reasonable to expect these acclimated trees to thrive wherever peaches will.

Thus has been made available for northern planters the Walnut with the largest, richest, most nutritious nut and the one of greatest commercial value. This species also yields the valuable Circassian Walnut wood used so extensively in the manufacture of furniture.



Just imagine the rich-flavored, meaty kernels inside these Lady Edith English Walnuts. (See page 2)



Thrifty three-year-old Fairport English Walnut trees in our Nursery—a prophecy of majestic appearance, abundant shade, and large crops of delicious nuts in the years to come.



The Fairport English Walnut (left) comes into bearing very early. Safe and reliable. The Thomson (right) is an excellent commercial variety, commanding high prices.



Butternuts are good even in the wild state, but the rich, sweet, delicately flavored kernels of the cultivated varieties have a ready sale on all markets.

English Walnut Grafted on Black Walnut. There are a number of advantages to be gained by grafting the English Walnut on the Black Walnut. The tree thus produced is said to be healthy and stronger, growing rapidly, and it will, in all probability, bear earlier than will a seedling tree. An additional point of value exists in the knowledge that in the case of a grafted tree one may be reasonably certain as to what the tree and fruit characteristics will be.

One of the reasons given by authorities on nut culture for the absence of commercial orchards of English Walnuts in the East has been that the grafting of this tree was attended with too many difficulties to warrant making the trial on an extensive scale.

Our methods, however, have gradually been perfected, and we are offering trees that have been carefully grown, proving their hardiness by withstanding temperatures of 10 to 20 degrees below zero.

Lady Edith. This variety is the aristocrat among eastern English Walnuts. Originated in Le Roy, N. Y., where winter conditions are very severe, it is acclimated to freezing temperatures and regularly bears good crops of the smoothest and handsomest nuts we have ever seen. The nut is of more than medium size, with a remarkably thin shell, full-meated, and of unusually fine flavor. 2-3 ft., grafted on Black Walnut, \$3 each.

Mayette. Comes into bloom late, thus escaping the spring frosts. Nut is of highest quality, sweet and rich in flavor. A most desirable variety to plant. Grafted on Black Walnut, 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Fairport. Originated in Rochester. A safe and reliable variety to plant in zero climates. Bears at two years of age; nut round, full-meated, of fine quality; thin-shelled. Tree is a rapid grower, blooming late. Nuts ripen and fall from the tree in September. Grafted on Black Walnut, 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Thomson. An excellent commercial nut for severe climates. A real paper-shell, sweet and delicious, selling at wholesale from 4 to 6 cents a pound more in Rochester markets than do the California nuts. Grafted on Black Walnut, 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

English Walnut Seedlings. The case of seedling nut trees is frequently a much mooted one among nurserymen. There seems to be a rather prevalent feeling that seedling trees cannot be depended upon to produce true to variety. While this has a certain amount of evidence in support of it, nevertheless we are growing seedling trees in Rochester which are coming true to type and, in many instances, closely approximating the varietal characteristics of the parent tree. Moreover, these seedling trees have proved hardy in temperatures of 15 to 20 degrees below zero.

At the Annual Convention of the Western Walnut Association, Charles Trunk, a successful commercial grower of English Walnuts, spoke as follows: "I would like to say to prospective Walnut-growers that, if it should prove in later years that grafted Walnuts are better than seedling Walnut trees, it is easy to top-graft seedlings; but, if it should prove otherwise, you can never make the grafted tree into a seedling, which, in our opinion, is preferable in this locality."

It is a matter worthy of careful consideration that practically all of the commercial English Walnut orchards in this country are of seedling trees. In the vicinity of Rochester there are hundreds that began bearing when four or five years of age and have been busily at it ever since. In corroboration, we offer the printed statement of the secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association, Dr. W. C. Deming, who, in the October, 1915, issue of the *American Nut Journal* said, with reference to English Walnut trees growing about Rochester, N. Y.: "The trees are there. I urged the local committee . . . to locate every tree they could so that we might visit them all, but it was soon found that if we were to do this we should have to live at Rochester! . . . It was not unusual to see Walnut trees in the yards of the houses that we passed. Most of the trees were large, thrifty, and busy."

We offer acclimated seedling trees of the following types, descriptions of which will be found above in the list of grafted English Walnut trees. These will prove splendid trees for avenue or orchard planting.

Fairport. Grown from nuts from parent trees which came into bearing at four years of age. An excellent variety. 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$60 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$75 per 100; special specimen trees, 5-6 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

Thomson. Grown from nuts produced by the Thomson orchard. (See illustration on page 1.) 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$60 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$75 per 100; special specimen trees, 5-6 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

EXTRA-LARGE ENGLISH WALNUT TREES. Superb for lawns and driveways. For those of our customers who wish to get the earliest possible results, both in bearing, age, and appearance, we offer, this coming spring, a few specimen trees that will prove exceptional values. 7-9 ft., \$10 each, \$100 per doz.

TREES ARE DOING FINELY. Mr. Charles G. Karling, of West Eaton, N. Y., recently sent us a large order for fruit trees and bushes, and, at the close of his letter he makes the following gratifying statement: "My English Walnut trees (Fairport) are doing finely. Every one of the twenty trees has made a fine growth." Surely they have! We make it a point to have our trees and plants in such condition when they leave our Nursery that they will stand the shock of transplanting successfully and speedily bring pleasure and profit to their purchasers.



Black Walnut. One of the most valuable nut trees grown, its timber being highly prized for furniture, interior furnishings, musical instruments, automobiles, sewing-machines, firearms, and the like. The wood is a rich dark brown, very durable, hard, strong, and splits easily; takes a fine polish. In addition to its importance as a timber tree, however, the round, rough nuts furnish rich, meaty kernels which sell at high prices. A noted authority on nuts recently made the assertion that "The planting of nut trees along all the public highways would, in less than twenty years, result in a crop the food value of which would be greater than at present produced by the entire livestock industry of the country."

The Black Walnut is a moisture-loving tree and, where these conditions are met, there is no better tree for roadside planting than the cultivated forms of this monarch of the American forests. Aside from the regular returns from the sale of the nuts, the timber value of the trees increases each year, and in this respect alone a full-grown Black Walnut is worth approximately \$100. As the tree grows, it forms a broad-spreading head which gives it importance as an ornamental and shade tree.

From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico the Black Walnut will thrive and, after the first few years, requires little attention, making a rapid, sturdy growth and soon producing an addition to the owner's income without operating expense.

Another point in its favor is the Walnut's habit of sending its roots down deep in fertile soil, thus offering no competition to ordinary farm crops. It is not unusual to find grass or similar vegetative growth under the branches and close up to the trunk of the tree, apparently uninjured by its roots or shade.

Recently the shortage of German dyes has brought to light the interesting supposition that Walnut hulls are an important ingredient of certain of these dyes. If further experiments in this country should develop the fact that the hulls are commercially valuable for dye-making, another incentive to Walnut-planting will have been added.

It has been argued, also, that the planting of Walnut trees is one way of solving the farm-labor problem. During the winter days, when farm work is at a low ebb, the men can be put to cracking Walnuts, and, as the rich meaty kernels sell for 60 to 80 cents a pound, it will be time profitably spent. The fact of their being busy will serve, also, to keep the men contented and available when the spring work outdoors begins.

For roadside planting or for reforesting large areas, we have extensive plantings of these valuable trees to offer at the following attractive prices: 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz., \$50 per 100; extra-large trees, 8-10 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

STABLER. Varieties of Black Walnuts rank in value in proportion to the ease with which the nut is cracked and the percentage of whole half-kernels that can be extracted. Under that rating the Stabler Grafted Black Walnut stands among the finest known up to the present time. The Stabler originated in Howard County, Md., and specimens of the nuts were sent to the leading nut specialists of the United States, some of whom pronounced it to be the *best cracking Black Walnut yet discovered*, yielding 50 to 70 per cent whole halves, and averaging 40 to 45 per cent kernel. The symmetrical shape of grafted trees of this variety and its beautiful willowy foliage give it a striking appearance in fields, yards, or along driveways.

Plant largely of the Stabler; it will bring returns in pleasure and profit out of all proportion to the original investment. We offer for fall of 1918 grafted trees of the Stabler at these prices: 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Japanese Walnut, *Juglans Sieboldiana cordiformis*. A tree that is of particular interest to northern planters because of its great hardiness, *withstanding temperatures of 20 to 30 degrees below zero without injury*. Comes into bearing at an early age—usually in three or four years. As the botanical name indicates, the nuts are heart-shaped; the meats are large, very sweet, easily removed, for the shell is very thin and parts easily at the sutures, enabling one to get the kernel out whole. Extensively used by confectioners, and as a dessert nut has few superiors. We recommend it as one of the best of the Japanese varieties. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz., \$50 per 100; 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$65 per 100.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). One of our finest native nut trees, growing occasionally to a height of 100 feet and spreading in proportion. The wood is much valued because of the beautiful finish possible in cabinetwork. The large, elongated nuts are rich, sweet, and of delicate flavor; very nutritious. The size of the nuts can be increased by cultivation. As the present supply of cultivated Butternuts is insufficient to satisfy the demand of a single city market, there are large profits in store for planters who will exert themselves to supply this demand. The trees bear when young, and after they come into full bearing will bring large returns on the original investment. Plant largely of Butternuts. For hardiness, disease-resistance, and general all-round desirable characteristics, the Butternut has few superiors. 5-7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100.

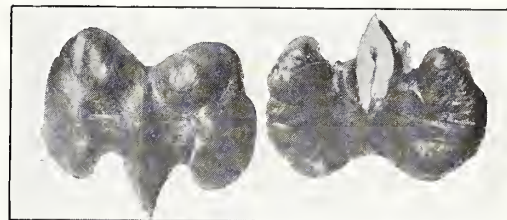
Beech, American (*Fagus americana*; *F. ferruginea*). One of our finest native trees, usually growing to a height of 50 to 60 feet, forming a symmetrical, broad, dense head, with spreading or drooping branches. The wood is largely used in the manufacture of chairs, shoe-lasts, plane-stocks, and tool-handles, being hard, strong, tough, and very close-grained. Bears three-sided, shiny, brown, pyramidal nuts, with sweet, edible kernels. 4-5 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.



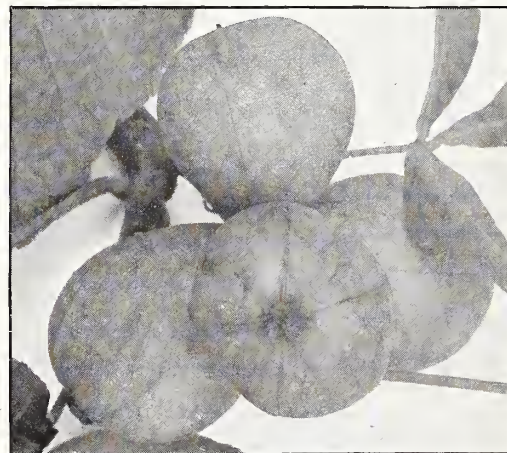
There is a richness to the flavor of the Black Walnut kernel that is peculiar to this nut. And it is of high value from a nutritive standpoint.



In Howard County, Maryland, grows this parent tree of the Stabler Black Walnut—recognized as the best cracking Walnut yet discovered. Plant some of these trees as an investment. It will be a safe one.



Look steadily at these plump, meaty Stabler kernels for a few seconds and then think of the rich, oily, delicate flavor that characterizes Walnuts. Did your mouth water?



These punching-bag-looking husks contain the well-known Hickory-Nuts. The tree makes a handsome specimen, and the nut kernels are temptingly sweet-flavored. (See page 4.)



Europe has known and appreciated the Filbert for a long time, and it is rapidly coming into high favor with American planters owing to an ever-increasing demand on the markets for the plump, thin-shelled, delicious nuts that have an unusually rich flavor.

Filbert (Corylus). This is probably the least appreciated of all nut trees in the East, notwithstanding its great commercial value in Europe and in our own Northwest. However, an increasing demand for the rich-flavored nuts, together with a gradually acquired understanding of the tree's cultural needs, is rapidly bringing the Filbert to the fore in the estimation of planters.

Trees grown at our Nurseries are withstanding temperatures of 15 degrees below zero without winterkilling, which should be sufficient warranty of their hardiness throughout the eastern and northeastern sections to call for extensive plantings. Moderately rich, well-drained soil is required, and pruning is essential if grown in tree form, although abundant crops of nuts are borne if permitted to grow naturally—in the form of a many-stemmed bush. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, which condition is indicated by a browning of the husk.

The Filbert has proved an excellent filler for walnut orchards, coming into bearing early and remaining so low as not to interfere with the walnut trees. Should there come a time when the walnuts need all the space, the Filberts are easily removed.

Purple-leaved. One of the best of the American varieties; exceedingly ornamental, and bearing large, thin-shelled nuts of delicious quality. The leaves and husk are of a deep purple color, which is retained until frost. 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$50 per 100.

Hazelnut (American Filbert). Another of the American varieties that ranks high as an ornamental and bears large quantities of sweet-flavored nuts. Should be more widely planted for both reasons. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100.

Kentish Cob (English Filbert). Layered. Tree is productive of large oblong nuts; kernel plump and of rich flavor; excellent keeper. Husk smooth, longer than nut, but slightly cut in margins. 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$40 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

COSFORD (Paper-Shell). We offer layered plants of this highly prized European variety that has won favor wherever grown for its thin-shelled, oblong nut containing a plump kernel of the richest flavor. Trees are very productive. Strong plants at the following prices: 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 5-6 ft., \$2 ea., \$20 per doz.

Hickory (Carya). A genus ranking high in importance among our native trees.

The wood is extensively used in the construction of wagon wheels, implement handles, and for other special purposes where strength combined with lightness is desired. Nuts from several species of *Carya* are rich in food-value, and the demand for these nuts is always in excess of the supply.

As the Hickories are slow-growing trees, they should not be planted on other than fertile soil. A deep, rich loam, either of sandy or clayey nature, is to be sought so that the long tap-root will find a sufficient supply of nourishment available.

SHAGBARK (Carya ovata). The common Hickory-Nut tree, growing 50 to 75 feet high and reaching a diameter of 2 feet. A handsome, stately shade tree with tough, white wood of great strength and elasticity. The nut is the common hickory-nut of commerce, temptingly sweet-flavored and considered to be among the choicest of our edible nuts. Because of the lack of fibrous roots and the formation of the long tap-root, we recommend the planting of small trees. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Chestnut (Castanea). This would be one of our most important commercial trees

were it not for the ravages of the Chestnut blight in recent years. A tall, straight tree when growing in forests, it is the favorite timber for telegraph poles, and the great variety of uses to which this wood can be put makes it incumbent on landowners to reproduce, develop, and improve our existing stands and to guard against the advance of such a destructive enemy as the blight has proved to be. Investigations are being carried on by state and national experts looking toward the discovery of some treatment that will successfully combat Chestnut blight. There is good reason to believe that this will be discovered, and the Chestnut will again be free to prosper. In commercial plantings, if the blight asserts itself, it can be largely controlled by spraying and by prompt cutting-out of affected limbs or trees.

In addition to the timber value of the tree, the various species of Chestnut bear edible nuts of varying size and flavor, which add considerably to its commercial value.

American Sweet. An excellent tree for shade, ornament, and timber, this familiar specimen from our northern forests furnishes great quantities of sweet-kernelled nuts that are eagerly sought after the early autumn frosts have opened the ripened burs. 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Sober Paragon. An exceedingly rapid grower and early bearer, the nuts frequently measuring 1½ inches or more across. The burs contain three or more of these broad, thick, handsome nuts. In flavor they are fully as sweet as the native varieties. Grafted trees, 3-5 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Spanish. Beautiful specimen for the lawn. Tree handsome, round-headed, producing large nuts in great quantities which, while not so sweet as Sober Paragon or the native American variety, readily sell for good prices. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$65 per 100.

Chinquapin (Castanea pumila). A splendid ornamental, having abundant catkins of bright yellow or white flowers, followed by burs inclosing delicious nuts one-third the size of chestnuts. Suitable in the border and on dry and rocky slopes. 2-3 ft. well-rooted trees, 75c. ea., \$7.50 per doz.



Soft-shelled Almonds

Is there any possibility of nuts becoming a glut on the market? We do not think so, for in ten years the demand for English Walnuts was so insistent that, notwithstanding the fact that the California crop more than doubled, the price increased from 7 to 20 cents a pound! Before many years, nuts will become as staple a food as beefsteak.

Almond (Prunus communis). An edible nut in cultivation from time immemorial. The flowers, coming in early spring, resemble those of the peach, and a tree in blossom is a handsome feature of the landscape. The nuts are in great demand, and the choice varieties find a ready market and command high prices. According to the 1916 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, annual importations of Almonds have increased in fifteen years from 5,140,232 to 16,596,921 pounds. This is rather startling proof of their popularity and the inability of our growers to meet it. The tree prefers a light, well-drained soil as it makes a strong and rapid root-growth. Is more tolerant of drought than of standing water about the roots, which almost invariably results in the death of the tree.

Hard Shell. Hardy; easily grown; tree very showy when in bloom; kernels of nuts large, plump, and sweet. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Princess. More tender than the preceding variety; needs protection in northern sections; shell soft; kernels sweet and tender. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Fruits for Home Use and for Market

Apples. Growing the Apple is a profitable commercial proposition, holding out to planters the possibility of an income from this source about four times as great as could be derived from a similar acreage devoted to ordinary farm crops. Areas planted to Apple trees may be intercropped with grains or small-fruits while the trees are coming to bearing age, so that it is possible to have some income from such a plantation each year. The varieties we offer have been selected for their sterling worth, productiveness, disease-resistance, flavor, time of ripening, and for other special reasons mentioned in the various descriptions.

The home garden that has the necessary space available is not complete without one or more Apple trees. The healthfulness of this fruit is proverbial, and surely it is more pleasurable to buy an Apple tree than it is to pay a doctor's bill.

Strong, selected, 2-year-old trees, unless otherwise priced, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium size; bright straw color; fine, rather acid flavor; good bearer. August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size; striped deep red; excellent subacid flavor; productive. August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; strong grower and good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson; juicy, rich, acid; productive. August.

Sops of Wine. Medium size; dark red; flesh white, often stained red, juicy, mild, and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size; pale yellow; pleasantly acid, good. July and August.

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin. Large; rich yellow when ripe; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; strong grower and long-lived. September.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium size; bright red deepening to almost purplish black in highly colored specimens; flesh white, juicy, aromatic; heavy yielder. October.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow overlaid with red; flesh firm, juicy, sprightly subacid; productive. September to November.

Maiden Blush. Medium size; yellow with red cheek; very juicy, subacid; reliable cropper. September to December.

Oldenburg. Rather large; light red streaks on yellow ground; tender and juicy; very hardy. Handsome appearance and good cooking qualities are two points in favor of this variety. Early autumn.

Twenty-Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large; yellow splashed with red; quality good, especially for cooking; heavy yielder. Late September to early winter.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Beauty. Large, handsome; deep red; flesh tender, yet firm; very productive. December to May.

Bismarck. Large; greenish yellow, striped with red, becoming solid dark red on exposed cheek; juicy, sprightly subacid; very productive. October to early winter.

Baldwin. Large; deep red; crisp and juicy; vigorous grower; heavy bearer. November to March.

Banana. Large and showy; yellow, with pinkish red blush; flesh tender and exceedingly aromatic; fairly heavy bearer. November to February.

Delicious. A relatively new Apple, ranking high as a variety for commercial or home orchards. Large; brilliant dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp, melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; splendid keeper and shipper; tree bears heavy crops annually. November to February. 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Grimes Golden. Medium size; golden yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, subacid, aromatic; good bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Lady. A beautiful little dessert fruit. Deep red cheek; juicy, rich, and pleasant. December to May.

McIntosh. Large; deep red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, and agreeably aromatic; reliable cropper. Deserves the best we can say. October to December.

Northern Spy. Large; bright red, overspread with delicate bloom; flesh tender, rich, delicious; bears well. November to March.

Opalescent. The handsomest Apple ever put on the market. Large to very large; light red shading to very dark crimson, with many yellow dots; skin smooth and susceptible to very high polish; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good; productive. December to March. 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; flesh tender, rich, subacid; tree bears regularly and profusely. December to April.

Stayman Winesap. Medium size; yellow ground covered with red; flesh fine, crisp, and high-flavored; reliable and heavy cropper. November to April.

Tompkins King. Large; red; flesh crisp, aromatic, juicy, subacid; bears abundant annual crops. November to March.

Wagener. Medium to rather large; beautiful bright red; flesh firm, subacid, well-flavored; annually productive. December to May.

Wealthy. Medium to large; deep red, attractively marked; flesh white, juicy, vinous; productive. October to January.

Westfield Seek-No-Further. Medium size; creamy yellow, striped with dull red; tender, rich, spicy; abundant cropper. October to late winter.

Wolf River. Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a mild subacid flavor; good cropper. September to December.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; juicy and delicious. December to February.

Crab Apples. Indispensable as a preserving fruit, rather than for eating out of hand. The trees are also fine ornamental subjects, both when in bloom and when loaded with brilliantly colored fruit.

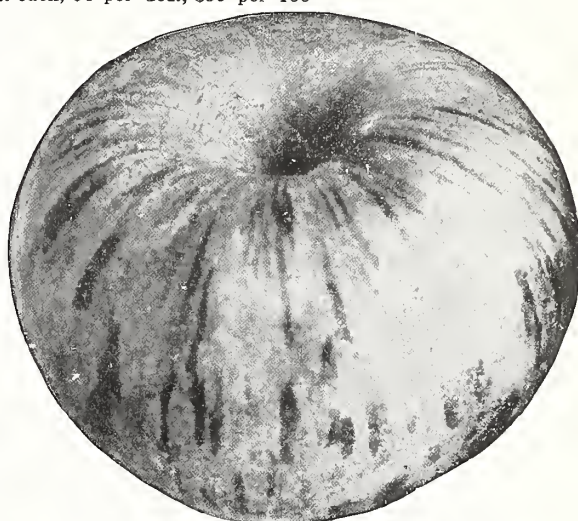
50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson fruit, hanging in clusters, giving the tree a strikingly ornamental appearance in autumn; vigorous.

Martha. Yellow, shaded with red; mildly tart and equally good for dessert or for cooking; enormously productive.

Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy; excellent for culinary use.

Whitney. Large; glossy green splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of very pleasant flavor; hardy and very productive.



The Oldenburg Apple—handsome and toothsome



The Delicious Apple is all that the name implies

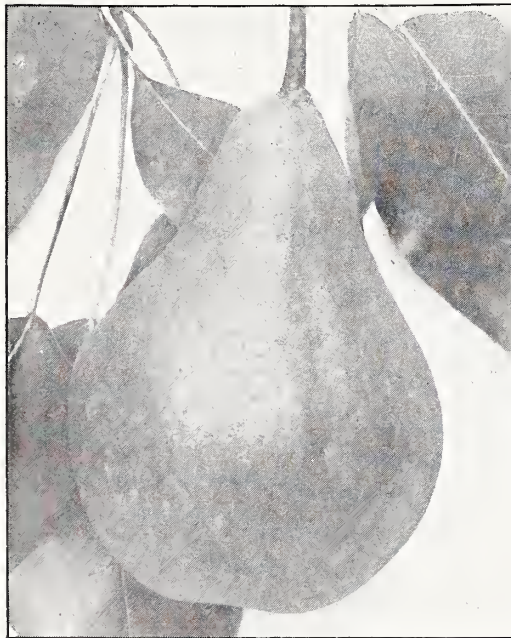
Dwarf Apples. There are pleasant surprises in store for the planter who sets out dwarf Apple trees. They have the advantage of growing low, fruiting early, may be planted as close as 6 feet apart each way, and bear almost unbelievable loads of the largest and handsomest Apples. They begin bearing in three years and produce good crops thereafter.

Any of the following varieties, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Baldwin	King	Rhode Island Greening
Bismarck	McIntosh	Rome Beauty
Delicious	Northern Spy	Wealthy
Fameuse	Oldenburg	Winesap
Gravenstein	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transparent



Branches bending beneath the weight of luscious Peaches—a trait of Glenwood Nursery trees



The Buerre Bosc Pear is handsome and does handsomely; of rich, delicious flavor. The tree is a regular and prolific bearer. Best of all Pears.

Dwarf Pears. As certain varieties of Pears do not give entire satisfaction when grown as dwarfs, we offer a special list of those most suitable. The growers who have had experience with Dwarf Pear trees of the varieties listed below are enthusiastic over their merits. The Angouleme is decidedly the best of all.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100

Angouleme
Anjou
Bartlett

Clapp's Favorite
Kieffer
Seckel

Peaches. With the introduction of hardy varieties and the adaptation of cultural requirements to local conditions, the Peach has gradually extended its range throughout the United States and Canada, the United States alone, in 1915, producing over 64,000,000 bushels of this fruit. The varieties in the following list comprise what we believe to be the best in Peaches. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August. The trees are all shipped with one-year tops and two-year roots. The size will vary according to the season and variety. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart.

Strong, selected trees, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$18 per 100

Carman. Large; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and pleasantly flavored; tree remarkably hardy. August.

Champion. Creamy white, splashed with carmine, with a blush of darker red; very juicy, sweet and tender; tree vigorous and very productive; has stood 18 degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer.

Crosby. Has stood 22 degrees below zero without injury to tree or fruit-buds. Orange-yellow, blushed with dull red, splashed with darker red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, pleasant-flavored. An ideal home sort.

Early Crawford. Large to very large; golden yellow, blushed with dark red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, highly and pleasantly flavored; tree large and vigorous. Early September.

Elberta. The great market Peach. Large, handsome; orange-yellow, nearly over-spread with red, much mottled; flesh yellow, firm but tender, mildly subacid.

Fitzgerald. Very large; golden yellow, over-spread with dull red blush, mottlings of deeper red; flesh yellow, rather firm, tender, sweet, mildly subacid; tree hardy and bears early. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

J. H. Hale. Very large; rich golden yellow, with carmine blush; flesh firm but of delicate texture, dripping with rich, sweet juice. Very hardy and stands shipping better than any other variety. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow or greenish yellow, blushed with red, splashed with darker red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, richly flavored; tree large and vigorous.

Marion Hayward. *New.* Often called the perfect Peach. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy. Resplendent color, yellow flesh; irreproachable quality. Freestone. Ripens August 20 to September 10. Awarded first premium by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, as being of the finest color and flavor and largest in size of any Peach exhibited. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Niagara. A dependable midseason variety. Tree large, upright, spreading, hardy. Beautiful fruit, yellow with a handsome overcolor of red. The flesh, too, is attractive and delectable—yellow, thick, and firm, with a rich, sweet flavor, making it one of the most palatable Peaches. Free.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich, and high-flavored; tree large, vigorous, hardy. One of the best clingstone Peaches. September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, blushed and mottled with red; flesh tender, rich and good; tree vigorous and rather productive of freestone fruits. First to middle of September.

Rochester. Very large; orange-yellow, blushed with deep dark red, mottled; flesh yellow, stained with red near the pit, very juicy, melting, highly flavored; freestone; tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, productive. Middle of August. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Pears. Excellent fruit for eating out of hand or for canning purposes. Varieties are now available that make possible Pears in good eating condition from August until early spring. Particularly responsive to good cultivation and care, the Pear proves a profitable crop when so favored. It is indispensable in the home-garden. The fruit should be gathered ten days to two weeks before fully ripe and kept in a dark place until matured. When the trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned.

Strong, selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large; waxy yellow with red blush; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; bears early and abundantly.

Buerre Bosc. This is a Pear which we can give our unqualified praise. A regular bearer; always preferred. Fruit large, pyriform, with flesh white, melting, very buttery. Of a rich, delicious flavor. Best of all Pears. Double worked trees. \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich.

Wilder. Medium size, pyriform; pale yellow, with brownish red cheek; flesh fine-grained, tender, subacid, juicy, and sweet; tree bears good crops early and annually.

Autumn Pears

Angouleme. Large; greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh yellowish white, melting, buttery, juicy; a good bearer.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large, handsome; greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek on the exposed side; flesh fine-grained, buttery, melting, with a rich, vinous, excellent flavor; tree hardy and very productive.

Flemish Beauty. Large, surface slightly rough; greenish yellow and brown; flesh juicy, melting, very rich and sweet; tree hardy, producing good crops annually.

Kieffer. Large, very handsome; rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety; flesh white, buttery and juicy—sometimes palatable, though always excellent when canned. Tree vigorous grower and early and tremendous bearer. One of the favorites for canning and preserving.

Seckel. Small, but handsome and delicious; yellowish russet with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting; tree makes somewhat slow but stout and erect growth. Probably the richest and highest-flavored Pear known.

Sheldon. Large, roundish; greenish russet, becoming cinnamon-brown; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, and vinous; tree vigorous, hardy, and fruitful.

Plums. Beautiful dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; equally fine for cooking and for canning. For home use the fruit should be allowed to ripen on the tree, but for shipment to distant markets it must be gathered a few days earlier. All the varieties in the following list are hardy and vigorous in severe climates.

Strong, selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly subacid; tree vigorous and productive.

German Prune. Large, oval; dark purple; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; tree moderately vigorous. Popular variety for drying and preserving.

Green Gage. Rather small but highly esteemed; yellowish green with reddish brown dots; flesh melting, juicy, and unequalled in flavor.

Lombard. Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant; tree hardy and very prolific.

Moore Arctic. Medium size; purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and fine-flavored; tree healthy, vigorous; an abundant bearer.

Shipper's Pride. Large; dark purple; flesh firm and sweet. An excellent variety for shipping and for canning.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson). Medium size; blue; flesh juicy, tender, sweet; reliable grower. Fine for preserving.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage). Large, oval; golden yellow, slightly clouded; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, melting.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. Medium to large; color rich bright cherry-red, with a distinct bloom; flesh deep yellow, very juicy, subacid; inclined to overbear, thinning of fruit usually being necessary.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm; tree vigorous.

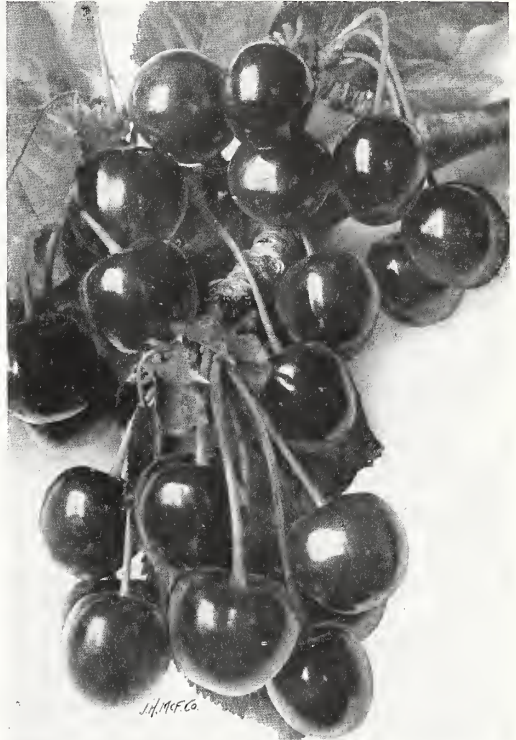
October Purple. Large, round; purple; good quality; tree strong grower and productive.

Red June. Professor Bailey says, "By all odds the best Japanese Plum." Large; brilliant red; flesh delightfully subacid; ripens early and keeps well; tree reliably productive.

Wickson. Very large; glowing crimson with white bloom; flesh thick, sugary and delicious; tree bears unusually heavy crops. Splendid market variety.



Plums like these of the Abundance variety have delicious, sweet, juicy flesh



Probably the most popular of the Cherries—the Tartarian—very large, black, tender

Cherries. A money-making crop for the progressive farmer, as the trees require but little attention, are thrifty, vigorous, and prolific bearers. There are two principal classes of Cherries: (1) Hearts and Bigarreaus and (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart-shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large a size, and the fruit is usually sour.

Strong, selected, 2-year-old trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Bing. Very large; dark brown, almost black; flesh firm, rich, and delicious. Considered one of the most profitable sorts.

Dikeman. Large; black; flesh meaty and solid. Ripens two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, giving it value as a commercial variety. Always brings high prices.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow, shaded and mottled with light red; nearly sweet, rich, excellent; tree often overbears, which calls for timely thinning. An excellent variety.

Lambert. Very large; dark purplish red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe; flesh firm, solid, rich, and juicy; tree hardy, strong grower, enormous bearer. Makes a fine appearance and sells well in the markets.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted and shaded with deep red; flesh firm and of fine flavor.

Schmidt. Large; deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well-flavored; bears abundantly.

Spanish. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, with a fine rich flavor.

Tartarian. Very large; black; tender. One of the most popular varieties.

Dukes and Morellos

Early Richmond (Richmond). Medium size; red; flesh very juicy, acid, moderately rich; tree very productive. A splendid variety for cooking.

Montmorency. Large; bright, clear, shining red; flesh solid, juicy, rich, acid; tree early, annual, prolific, and very hardy. Finest acid Cherry grown.



Just a glimpse of an Apricot branch—very productive of the rich-flavored fruit

Persimmons. The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture says that they are "interesting and valuable edible fruits." Two distinct types are grown in this country, *Diospyros virginiana*, the native species, and *D. Kaki*, the Chinese-Japanese species. As a rule, any soil not too wet will prove suitable for the Persimmon, but warm, deep, rich loam gives best results. Thorough cultivation is important. As the roots go deep into the soil, intercropping may be practised until the trees are large enough to need the entire space.

American (*Diospyros virginiana*). The native species that will thrive and ripen its fruit as far north as the Great Lakes. The disagreeable astringent quality of this fruit when green entirely disappears when fully ripe, and it does not require the action of frost to bring the fruit to an enjoyably edible stage, as was once erroneously supposed. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japanese (*D. Kaki*). The Japanese consider this to be their best native pomological product, and when once the American people become aware of its fine qualities, it will be much more extensively grown. Fruit is larger than the native Persimmon; tree somewhat tender and needs protection in the North. We offer grafted varieties, 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

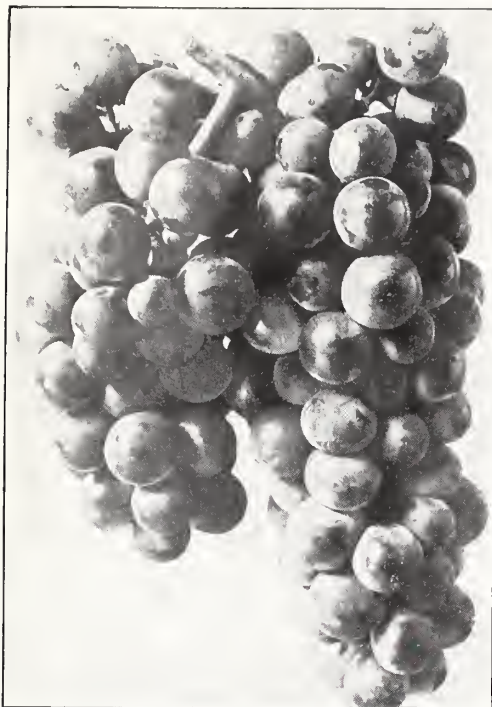
Apricots. Ripe fruit can be had a month or two earlier than the best early peaches, and, granted suitable soil and location, the Apricot is practically as hardy.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

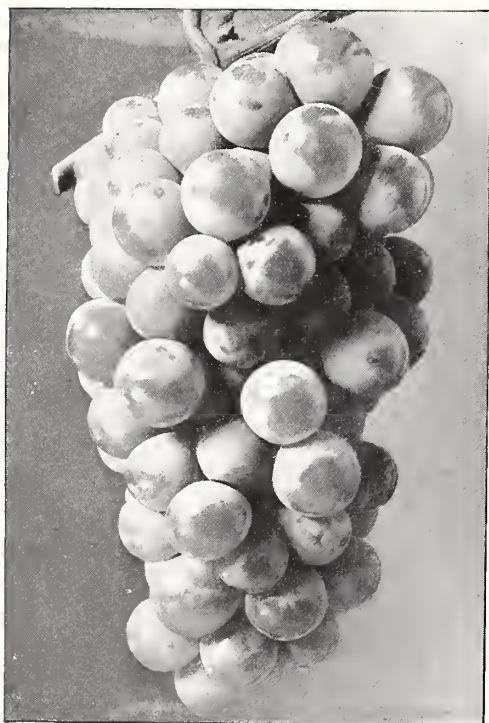
Acme. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh of good quality; freestone. August.

Harris. Large; bright yellow with red cheek; flesh juicy, of good quality. July, August.

Moorpark. Large, nearly round; orange with orange-red cheek; flesh very juicy, with rich flavor. Aug.



A handsome bunch of Campbell Grapes



Niagara Grapes—popular and reliable

Grapes. With the almost general adoption of cold-storage methods for keeping Grapes, the season in which this delicious fruit is available for eating has been so prolonged that, lacking a few months, it practically circles the year. With its capacity for early bearing, the Grape combines such desirable qualities as hardiness, rapid growth, generous shade, and abundant crops. With the exercise of a little foresight, it may be made to serve a distinct purpose in an ornamental planting scheme—over a trellis, along a wall, or trained to cover a pergola.

Soil of moderate fertility is considered most suitable for the Grape, heavily enriched land usually producing a rampant growth of canes and leaves at the expense of the fruit. Good drainage is an essential, and a warm, sunny exposure desirable, while a regular and thorough cultivation of the soil has a distinct bearing on the quality and quantity of the fruit.

The highest type of product is obtained when the above conditions are met and the fruit is bagged as soon as the bunches are formed. The extra labor involved in this preventive measure against intrusive insects and diseases is fully repaid in excellence of ripened product.

Fine 2-year-old vines, unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

Black Grapes

Campbell (Campbell's Early). Bunches thickly set with handsome, large, round berries with a light purple bloom; pulp tender, rich, and sweet; vine healthy, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bearer. The fruit ripens very early and keeps in fine condition for weeks. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Concord. Bunches large and compact; berries large, round, almost black, covered with bloom; pulp juicy and sweet; vine very hardy and equally productive. A great favorite in the markets, although too tender for shipping long distances.

McPike. Bunches large and compact, like its parent, Worden; berries very large, black; pulp tender and very juicy. Healthy and hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Moore. Bunches large; berries large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; pulp of good quality; vine notably resistant to disease and very hardy, withstanding temperatures of 20 degrees below zero without injury. Maturing twenty days before Concord makes it a desirable variety for early selling.

Worden. Bunches large, compact, and handsome; berries larger than Concord and superior to that variety in flavor; vine healthy and hardy. A seedling of Concord, ripening a few days earlier.

Red Grapes

Brighton. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries rich wine-red, with purple bloom; pulp tender, almost seedless, juicy, sugary, and rich; vine vigorous grower, prolific and early bearer. A superior variety, ripening about a week earlier than Delaware.

Catawba. Bunches large, loose, shouldered; berries large, of a coppery red color; pulp juicy, sweet, rich, slightly musky; vine productive, but needs warm exposure in the far North. An excellent table and wine Grape.

Catawba-Concord. A cross between the two splendid varieties named, possessing all the merits of the parents and none of their defects. Berry sparkling light red, with

Catawba-Concord, continued abundant bloom; pulp tender, juicy, sweet, luscious, and aromatic. Strong vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, light red; pulp juicy, very sweet, delicious; vine vigorous grower and profuse bearer. A splendid dessert Grape, ripening early.

Jefferson. Bunches large, shouldered; berries bright red, medium to large; pulp tender, sweet, aromatic. Fine keeper and good market Grape.

Lucile. Bunches very large and compact; berries large, rich dark red; pulp sweet and delicious; vine extremely hardy, healthy, and bears tremendous crops. An indispensable variety for the far North, ripening its wood to the tip under a load of fruit of which the Niagara would not ripen one-half. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Wyoming. Bunches compact and handsome; berries twice the size of those of the Delaware, bright red; pulp juicy and sweet; vine hardy and healthy, with thick, leathery foliage. A fine extra-early market Grape.

White Grapes

Diamond. Bunches large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered; berries large, delicate greenish white with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; pulp tender, with few seeds, rich, juicy, and sprightly; vine vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage entirely free from mildew. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Green Mountain (Winchell). Bunches long, compact, shouldered; berries oval, greenish white; pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and rich; vine hardy, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Ripens three weeks earlier than Concord. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Niagara. Bunches very large, uniform, and compact; berries large, pale yellow, with a thin white bloom; pulp melting, sweet, and delightful; vine strong grower and very hardy. An excellent variety for either home- or market-garden. Ripens a little before Concord.

Quinces. The Quince is highly valued for preserves, marmalades, jellies, and for flavoring purposes, and is worthy of much more extensive planting. Thrives in warm, fertile soil, and the quality of the fruit improves in proportion as its cultural requirements are met.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Orange. Large; bright golden yellow; flesh tender and flavor good; tree productive if well cultivated. Late September.

Rea. Larger than Orange; in other respects much resembling that variety; of excellent quality; tree a strong grower with large, dark foliage.

Strawberries. As a dessert fruit or in preserves, the Strawberry is an assured favorite with the whole family. The market-gardener finds ready sale for his choice berries, and there is an attractive financial aspect to Strawberry-growing. The varieties we offer herewith are all staminate (self-fertilizing), have been thoroughly tested over a wide range, and we have confidence born of experience in their sterling qualities. When plants are received, immerse immediately in water and then bury the roots in fine, moist soil, in a shady place, until ready to set them out.

Splendid field-grown plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000



Extra-Early Strawberries

Marshall. Large, round, conical; handsome, dark crimson; flesh firm, rich; strong grower, moderately productive.

Michel (Michel's Early). One of the earliest varieties. Medium size, conical; dull vermilion; flesh of excellent quality; vigorous grower, prolific; very early.

Midsummer Strawberries

Glen Mary. Large to very large, sometimes flattened; beautiful light red; flesh sweet and rich; very productive.

McKinley. Large; of handsome appearance; sweet and of excellent quality; strong grower, healthy, and very productive.

Ryckerman. Large to very large, conical shape; beautiful light red; sweet-flavored, of best quality. Exceptionally fine.

Late Strawberries

Aroma. Very large, irregular, conical; light red; flesh moderately firm and of excellent quality. Very profitable.

Brandywine. Very large, broadly heart-shaped; dark glossy red to the center; flesh firm and finely flavored.

Rough Rider. Very large, round; deep red; flesh delicious.

Everbearing Strawberries.

At first a mere novelty, the Everbearing race of this fine fruit is rapidly acquiring a place in home-gardens, and the unusual experience of eating fresh berries in autumn may now be enjoyed by all. The plants, producing flowers, green and ripe fruit at the same time, are extremely interesting. The two varieties that we offer have exceptional merit and will prolong your berry-eating season for months. Try some of these plants this year.

Strong, healthy plants, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

Progressive. Large and moderately firm; of exquisite flavor, far sweeter than standard varieties; strong grower, with healthy-looking foliage, and a prolific bearer. So hardy that uncovered plants usually come through the winter in good condition. Fruit ready for picking a week before the first early varieties of the old kinds, continuing until frozen in the fall. Needs rich soil to sustain its wonderful activity.

Superb. Very large and firm; glossy, very attractive, and of the finest flavor. Brings every blossom to maturity and yields as much fruit in autumn as the average spring-bearing varieties do in May. Will bear continuously from spring until checked by hard freezing.



Everbearing Strawberries, with blossoms and green and ripe fruit in constant succession

Raspberries. With the spring-bearing Strawberry season over, the Raspberry ripens just in time to fill what would otherwise be a gap in our summer eating of fresh fruit. In the home it is prized for desserts and jams; on the markets it finds a ready sale at prices that make it a profitable crop; for drying and canning it is much in favor, the Raspberry being one of the very few fruits that retain the original flavor when subjected to these preserving processes.

Good, deep, rich soil is suggested for Raspberries. The hills should not be less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Weed out surplus suckers, for they take the strength away from the bearing plants.

If the location is so much exposed that the plants have a tendency to winterkill, bend them over in autumn on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills, and cover sufficiently to keep them down until spring.

Prices, except as otherwise noted, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100

Red and Yellow Raspberries

Columbian. Very large, somewhat conical; dark red; rich, juicy, of exceptional quality; seed small; bears large crops. Very valuable for both table and for canning. Fruiting season from July 12 to August 15.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; deep rich crimson; firm and of excellent quality; vigorous and produces fine crops.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful amber color; firm, delicious; vigorous grower, immensely productive, and hardy enough for extreme northern latitudes.

Herbert. The great commercial Raspberry. Extraordinarily large, oblong; bright red and handsome; very sweet and juicy, with a delicate wild taste all its own; nearly twice as productive as former standard varieties. Its hardiness is unquestioned, growing vigorously and producing heavy crops as far north as Hudson Bay. Strong, two-year-old plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Perfection. New early variety. Large; of an attractive red color; delicious flavor; bushes stocky and very productive. Originated by A. H. Grefe, of Marlboro, N. Y., it has made an enviable record in the Hudson Valley and on the grounds of the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station. We have first-class, established plants of this splendid variety that we offer at \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Marlboro. Large; light crimson; firm and of excellent quality; hardy and productive. Well suited to northern latitudes.

St. Regis. The new everbearing Raspberry, bearing the first year from planting. Begins to bear in June and continues to produce quantities of its luscious berries all summer until stopped by frosts. Berry is firm, meaty, rich, sugary, and keeps in good condition longer after being gathered than any other Raspberry. Wonderfully prolific. Strong plants, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. Largest black Raspberry known; berries glossy, firm, and unsurpassed in quality; perfectly hardy and very productive. A splendid shipper, ripening just before Gregg.

Gregg. Large and showy; of fine quality and excellent flavor; firm, shipping well, hardy and very productive. For a long time the Gregg was the leading market variety, and is yet very popular.

Munger. Fruit resembles the Gregg in some particulars, but is larger, better flavored, tougher in texture, and a better shipper; sweet and juicy, even in dry seasons when other varieties are dry and seedy. Canes are free from disease and upright in growth. An extra fine variety for canning and evaporating purposes.



Glen Mary Strawberries fairly melt in your mouth



The Herbert Raspberry has a sweet, delicate wild taste that is mighty appealing

Loganberry.

Blackberry-Raspberry hybrid. Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, discovered this remarkable fruit. The vine is a strong grower and an enormous bearer; fruit as large as the largest blackberry, of same form; color dark, bright red; flavor is a combination of that of the parents—mild, vinous, very pleasant. Makes an excellent dessert fruit and is unequalled for jams and jellies. Ripens before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. Ships well. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.



Blowers Blackberries are large, plentifully produced, and sweet



There is a peculiar taste to Gooseberries that is very pleasing



Currants hang in great clusters on our healthy bushes

Blackberries. Much the same conditions called for in successful raspberry-culture are needed for the Blackberry. Being a more rampant grower, however, the rows should be kept 6 to 8 feet apart, with single plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Pruning during the summer will serve to keep the stalks within bounds and add to their productiveness. Thorough shallow cultivation of the land will be more beneficial than much manuring.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, strong plants, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100

Blowers. Extremely large, averaging 1 inch in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; exceedingly sweet, with no perceptible core; wonderfully vigorous, many of the canes reaching 14 feet in length; perfectly hardy. Strong plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Early Harvest. Berries rather small, very juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality; canes strong and upright in growth, with few thorns; an enormous bearer.

Mersereau. Extra large; brilliant black, retaining that color; sweet, rich and melting, without core; remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Withstands temperatures of 15 to 25 degrees below zero.

Snyder. Medium size; sweet and melting, with no hard, sour core; extremely hardy and enormously productive; very few thorns. A popular variety where earliness and hardiness are important considerations.

Gooseberries. Of recent years this fruit has been steadily improved in America, and there are now available for cultivation both English and American varieties that are resistant to the Gooseberry mildew and bear abundant crops of the delicious fruit that is mostly used in cooking in this country but largely eaten out of hand in England.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100

English Gooseberry

Victoria. A large-fruited English variety that is far superior to any other Gooseberry and *never mildews*. Berries large and of fine quality, borne in marvelous quantities; ripens seven to ten days earlier than other varieties. One bush has produced twenty-eight and one-half pounds of fruit in a single season. Rapid, vigorous grower. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

American Gooseberries

Downing. Large, handsome, pale green, distinctly veined; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy, fine for dessert or cooking; vigorous; productive.

Houghton. Medium size; pale red; tender and good; makes a slender, spreading growth, but is hardy and enormously productive. A reliable variety.

Red Jacket. Large, oval; skin smooth, red; flavor of the best; a wonderful cropper.

Currants. The hardiness of the Currant and its fruitfulness have been so taken as a matter of course by American planters that a minimum of care and cultivation has been given it. As a result, the fruit has been small, the bushes scraggly, and disease and insect troubles present. Good cultivation and judicious pruning will triple the size of the fruits; and the currant-worm can be exterminated with white hellbore powder. We have strong transplants of the finest varieties.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100

Black Champion. Large; berries black and of finest quality; bears large crops. Fine for cooking, jams, etc.

Cherry. Clusters moderately long; berries very large, often $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, round; deep red; rather acid in flavor; plants erect, stout, vigorous, and productive.

Comet. Clusters frequently 8 inches long, with twenty to twenty-six very large berries to the cluster; berries brilliant red, of fine quality, refreshing and soft to the palate, without acidity; growth abnormally vigorous. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Fay's Prolific. Clusters large; berries large; rich red; less acid than Cherry, long-stemmed, and easily picked; a great bearer.

Perfection. Clusters large, long; berries uniformly large; color beautiful bright red; flavor rich, mild, subacid; good grower and very productive. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

White Grape. Clusters large and handsome; berries large, yellowish white, sweet and mildly acid; very productive. Fine table variety.

Wilder. Clusters very large; berries large; bright red; of highest subacid flavor; strong grower, enormously productive.

Asparagus. Speaking of this delicacy, the Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture says: "To anyone who has even a little land to use for a home-garden, no better advice could be given than to plant in a corner, or at one side of it, fifty or one hundred Asparagus roots for his family, as no other use of that spot, ordinarily, will give more real benefit, enjoyment, and value."

To obtain the choice, early stalks that bring high prices in market, the ground should be rich, warm, and mellow. For quick results, secure two-year-old plants, setting them in the garden in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the row.

Prices, strong, 2-year-old plants, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces large, thick, white shoots in abundance. A valuable variety for canning.

Conover. Great deep green shoots of excellent quality, sent up thickly from the crown, make this one of the most desirable varieties.

Giant. Excels in productiveness and earliness; tender and very rich. Succeeds well in all climates.

Palmetto. Very early, even and regular in size, and of fine quality. A favorite for market, where it commands high prices.

Rhubarb (Pie Plant). Ten to twenty good plants will furnish enough of this delicious garden vegetable to satisfy the average family. An extra-early supply may be obtained by placing barrels over a few of the plants and piling warm horse-manure about them.

Champagne. New. Extra-large, beautiful crimson stalks that surpass all other varieties in flavor, tenderness, and size. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Myatt's Linnæus. Early; very large, tender, and delicately flavored stalks. \$1.25 per doz.

Victoria. Its immense cherry-red stalks that are both tender and of a sprightly flavor, are in great demand for canning. On rich soil, it will produce leaf-stems 3 feet long and up to 2 inches in diameter. \$1.25 per doz.



The Color Value of Evergreen Trees

A planting that depends entirely upon deciduous trees for ornamental effects is sure to have a bleak appearance during the winter months. The leaves are gone, and bare limbs and trunks do not, for some reason, impart the same impression of life as do trees carrying their green covering throughout the year.

That is one very important reason for planting evergreen trees—they provide living green coloring during an otherwise bleak season, imparting a sense of continuous growth to beholders. They have importance, too, as windbreaks or shelterbelts, as screens for undesirable views, or as a means of insuring privacy.

We are careful to dig all evergreens with a ball of earth, which we wrap with burlap, thus assuring safe shipment. In ordinary seasons, the most favorable times for planting are the latter part of April, or during May, or toward the end of summer. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season is favorable.

Abies (Fir). So nearly are these beautiful, luxuriant evergreens like the spruces that frequently there is difficulty in distinguishing between them. There are certain characteristics, however, that make identification easy. The Fir's branches stand out stiffly horizontal, rather than drooping or ascending; the leaves have a similar horizontal tendency and are thickly crowded along the branches; the cones stand stiffly upright all their days instead of eventually drooping, as do those of the spruce. Certain of the species are invaluable for the formation of windbreaks and so indifferent about soil conditions and low temperatures that they are wisely chosen where adaptability and resistance to unfavorable circumstances are required.

Abies balsamea. *Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead Fir*. Height, 50 to 80 feet; a rapid-growing, symmetrical, cone-shaped tree, with dark, lustrous green leaves which are lighter beneath; very hardy, thriving in cold, boggy land, where few evergreens will grow. The foliage emits a spicy fragrance when bruised. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. concolor. *White Fir*. A native of the Rocky Mountains that assumes giant proportions with age, specimens to 250 feet high having been known. Its graceful form and bright coloring when young, however, give it more importance than does its tremendous size of later years. Foliage broad, handsome, glinting with blue above, silvery beneath. 2-3 ft., \$3.50 each.

Abies homolepis (A. brachyphylla). A vigorous, tall-growing Fir from the mountains of central Japan, which ultimately forms a broad, round head; leaves long, sharp-pointed, dark green and lustrous above, silvery white beneath; cones cylindrical, dark purple. Very hardy, and one of the most desirable Fir trees for the northern states. 3-4 ft., \$5 each.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Silver Fir*. Height 100 to 150 feet; a rich, dense, dark evergreen of symmetrical form; vigorous and hardy; foliage wide, dark, lustrous, with a silvery undersurface. When its full height is reached, the tree is majestic and imposing. 1½-2 ft., \$2.25 each; 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$5 each.



Abies concolor—stately and graceful

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora and Cypress). These low-growing evergreens are neat, compact, of symmetrical form, and, if kept trimmed, retain their ornamental value for many years. The foliage is of fine texture, feathery, lacelike, and in color ranges through varying shades of green to steel-blue and orange-yellow.

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. *Dwarf Retinospora*. Smallest of the Retinosporas, forming a bushy specimen, very dense, short, dark green foliage. 1-1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa nana aurea. *Golden Dwarf Retinospora*. In form very similar to the preceding, but the foliage is a beautiful golden color. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$5 ea.

C. pisifera. *Sawara* or *Pea-fruited Cypress*. Foliage bright green, feathery, and borne on somewhat pendulous branches. Altogether a lovely little specimen, one which the Japanese delight to grow in miniature by clipping, pruning, and contorting. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$5 each.

C. pisifera aurea. *Golden Pea-fruited Cypress*. A very distinct form of the above, with the new growth a rich golden yellow. 2½-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4.50 each.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera (C. filifera). *Thread-branched Cypress*. An elegant tree. The branches are thread-like and droop gracefully; foliage bright green. Make attractive specimens when planted alone. 2-2½ ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.

C. pisifera plumosa (C. plumosa). *Plume-like Cypress*. One of the favorite varieties for hedges or for extensive bedding plantations, its dense, yet fleecy, light green foliage making it decidedly appropriate for such use. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3½-4 ft., \$4 each.

C. pisifera squarrosa (C. squarrosa). One of the daintiest of this graceful species, with silvery blue, feathery foliage. The plant may be kept at any height by pruning, which process does not disturb it. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.



Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa—a dainty evergreen

Juniperus (Juniper and Cedar). A group of evergreens of varying forms and of much beauty, ranging from low, prostrate or trailing shrubs to tall trees. The upright forms are usually of pyramidal or columnar habit and prove effective planted either as specimens on the lawn or in groups. The low forms are adaptable to rocky slopes or sandy banks. Some make excellent hedges, shelters, and windbreaks.

Juniperus communis aurea. *Golden Common Juniper*. Low-growing and spreading, particularly useful for edging. The tips of the branchlets are a bright golden yellow color which contrasts well with the older growth. 1-1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

Juniperus communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper*. A slender, columnar form that is much in favor. The branches are upright-growing, closely appressed, and densely covered with the deep green foliage. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each.



Juniperus communis bibernica—the slender, columnar Irish Juniper. (See page 11.)

Juniperus communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper*. Upright form, similar to the preceding but the branches have a slightly more open manner of growth. Foliage glaucous green, lighter and more bluish than that of the Irish Juniper. 2-3 ft., \$2 each.

J. Sabina. *Savin Juniper*. Low, bushy, spreading, with very dense, dark green foliage that emits a strong odor when bruised; can be pruned to any desired shape. Very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

J. Sabina prostrata. *Dwarf Savin Juniper*. A trailing variety that is valuable on light soils and for rock-gardens. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Can be trained into almost any shape desired. Very hardy. 1½-2 ft. spread, \$2 each; 2-3 ft. spread, \$3 each.

Juniperus virginiana. *Red Cedar*. A tall-growing native tree of great beauty and hardiness, varying somewhat in habit of growth from regular and conical to loose and irregular, but retaining its handsome appearance withal. Usually densely branched and thickly clothed with deep, rich green foliage. 2-3 ft., \$2 each; 3-4 ft., \$3 each; 4-5 ft., \$4 each.

J. virginiana glauca. *Blue Cedar*. A vigorous-growing variety that is closely allied to the preceding, but distinct in having beautiful, silvery blue foliage. Keeps its color well throughout the entire year. Perfectly hardy and transplants easily. 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

J. virginiana pyramidalis. Hardy, vigorous plant of dense, columnar form, with silvery and light green foliage. One of the best for formal gardens. 4-5 ft., \$4 each.

Picea (Spruce). This genus boasts of some of the most ornamental as well as some of the most useful of the conifers. Many are rapid, symmetrical growers, making them desirable for ornamental park planting; they are also favorite subjects for Christmas trees. The wood is much used in ship-building, for construction, and interior finish of houses. The bark of some species furnishes clements of certain medicines, as well as being used for tanning leather. One way of distinguishing the Spruces from fir trees is by noting that on Spruce trees the cones hang down; on firs they remain upright.

Picea bicolor (*P. Alcockiana*). *Alcock's Spruce*. A medium-sized tree from Japan, with slender, spreading branches and pale green foliage that is silvery underneath; cones 3 to 4 inches long, purple when young, light brown at maturity. 2-3 ft., \$3 each.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce*. A tall, picturesque tree that is very popular as an ornamental and for shelters and windbreaks. It is hardy, of rapid growth, and adaptable to a variety of locations. Foliage dark green and shiny; cones 4 to 7 inches long, light brown. Stands pruning well when used for hedges. 1½-2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$75 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 4-5 ft., \$3 each.

Picea pungens Kosteri (*P. pungens Kosteriana*). *Koster's Blue Spruce*. Without a doubt the finest Spruce for garden or lawn; very distinct, both in growth and foliage, the regular, pyramidal shape and the beautiful silvery blue leaves giving it exceptional ornamental value. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each; 2½-3 ft., \$5 each; 3-4 ft., \$8 each; 4-5 ft., \$15 each.

P. Douglasii (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*; *Ps. taxifolia*). *Douglas' Spruce*. A pyramidal tree that grows to tremendous proportions, specimens being known that are 200 feet and more in height, with a trunk diameter of 12 feet. Probably produces more lumber to the acre than any other species. Horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets; foliage bluish green. 2½-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

Pinus (Pine). Majestic specimens of evergreen tree-life, some varieties of which are to be found in almost every country of the globe—in cold places, in warm places, in temperate places. They are strong, rapid growers, and will thrive better on poor soils than on extremely rich ones, although they are grateful for medium conditions—well-drained, deep, loamy sand that is loose enough to allow the heavy tap-root system full development. Pine trees should be transplanted when young.

Pinus Banksiana. *Jack Pine*. Large, shrubby tree, with slender, spreading branches; branchlets yellowish to purplish brown; leaves stiff, twisted, dark green; cones pale yellow-brown. The most northern of American Pines and quite hardy. 5-6 ft., \$4 each.

P. excelsa. *Bhotan Pine*. Reaches a height of 150 feet, with spreading branches, the upper ones slightly ascending, which gives it the appearance of a broad, irregular pyramid. Leaves are grayish or bluish green, 6 to 8 inches long, arranged in fives; cones cylindric, 6 to 8 inches long. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.

P. montana *Mughus*. *Mugbo Pine*. A handsome, low, spreading shrub, with ascending branches and short, bright green leaves in pairs; cones 1 to 2 inches long, grayish brown. 15 x 15 in., \$2 each; 2 x 2 ft., \$4 each.

Pinus nigra austriaca (*P. Laricio austriaca*). *Austrian Pine*. Height, 60 to 150 feet; a robust grower, with leaves in pairs, about 4 inches long, rigid, very dark green; cones 2 to 3 inches long, of a yellowish brown color. Wonderfully adaptable to conditions and does especially well at the seashore. There is a quarantine against the White Pine and we suggest that our customers plant the Austrian Pine instead. 2-3 ft., \$2 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine*. A tall-growing, broadly pyramidal tree with strong, erect shoots and bluish green needles; cones grayish or reddish brown, 1½ to 2½ inches long. Quite hardy, and one of the most important timber trees of Europe. Makes a good growth, even when planted in very poor soils. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each.

Sciadopitys verticillata. *Umbrella Pine*. Beautiful Japanese tree with compact branches so arranged as to form a narrow, pyramidal head; as the tree ages, the branches become more spreading and even pendulous. The leaves are rather large, needle-like, lustrous, deep green, arranged in whorls of fifteen to thirty. Extremely hardy, enduring temperatures far below zero. 2-3 ft., \$3 each.



Picea pungens Kosteri—the elegant Koster's Blue Spruce



Pinus montana Mughus—a handsome dwarf Pine



Sequoia gigantea. *California Big Tree.* One of our earliest recollections has to do with a schoolbook picture of a horse and wagon being driven through a tunnel in the trunk of one of these giants—trees that grow more than 300 feet high with a diameter of 20 to 30 feet. We have Rochester-grown trees of this species which, while they may not reach the gigantic proportions of those grown in the favorable climatic conditions of the Pacific coast, will prove interesting subjects to grow. Foliage is gray or bluish green, completely clothing the branches. 1-1½ ft., \$3 each; specimens, 2-3 ft., \$10 each.

Taxus (Yew). Evergreen, slow-growing trees with dark green foliage densely clothing the branches, the Golden Yew being the family exception in that the new growth is of a bright straw color. In autumn, the bright scarlet berries that generously dot the green background make a brave showing. Growers of an earlier day were fond of trimming the Yews in fantastic shapes and in the days when England fought her battles with the bow and arrow, the strong, elastic wood was made up into bows.

Taxus baccata. *English Yew.* Slow-growing trees that will reach a height of 60 feet if left to grow naturally; can be sheared to almost any shape or size, however; usually has short, thick trunk, dark green foliage, and is resplendent in autumn with bright scarlet berries. A useful and desirable tree. 2-3 ft., \$3 each.

T. baccata aurea. *Golden Yew.* An effective variety of the above which, in June or July, stands out among an evergreen planting because of the bright straw color of the new growth. Is desirable as a lawn specimen, where its unique color adds the charm of variety. One of the hardiest of the Yews and one of the most beautiful. 1½-2 ft., \$3 each.

Taxus canadensis. *Canadian Yew.* A low, prostrate shrub, with wide-spreading, slender branches that are densely clothed with the yellowish green leaves that in winter usually assume a reddish tint. The crimson berries ripen about two months earlier than do those of the English variety. A splendid hardy evergreen for carpet-bedding. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each.

T. cuspidata capitata. *Clustered Japanese Yew.* A free-growing, open tree of the highest merit and of great hardiness, standing New England climates and thriving in practically any soil or situation. Needles of a warm green color. Distinctly Japanese in effect. A rare acquisition. 2-3 ft., \$5 each.

Thuja (Arborvitæ). Some botanists call this useful genus "Thuya." There are a number of widely varying forms that give it adaptability to many different locations—tall, spire-like forms, pyramidal forms, globular forms. The coloring likewise varies—light green, bright green, dark green, bluish green, golden green, golden yellow, bronze, so that whatever seem to be the color-note and form needed in a given landscape problem, there is an Arborvitæ to supply the need.

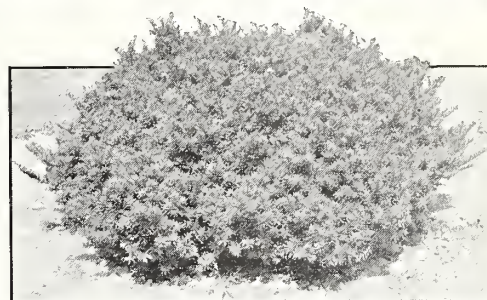
Thuja occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* If permitted to follow its own inclination, this species will develop into a tree 60 feet tall, with short, horizontal branches which turn up near the end, giving it a compact, pyramidal form; leaves bright green above, yellowish green beneath, in winter assuming tones of brown or bronze. Young trees of this and the following varieties make excellent specimens for planting in tubs, vases, or jardinières for winter decoration of porches, etc.; also much used in formal gardens and as hedges; for the latter use, small plants, 18 to 24 inches high, are recommended. 1½-2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; \$50 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 4-5 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.; 5-6 ft., specimens, \$5 each.

T. occidentalis compacta. *Parson's Compact Arborvitæ.* A low-growing, dense, globular form of the above, with light grayish green foliage. Splendid for formal plantings and a favorite nearly everywhere. 1½-2 ft., \$2 each.

T. occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* Symmetrically globular in form and of low, dense growth; foliage a beautiful light green. Another variety that is in great demand for creating formal effects. Specimens planted on the lawn are very effective. 1½-2 ft., \$2 each.

Tsuga canadensis. *Canadian Hemlock.* Beautiful hardy conifers, that, growing naturally, form open, free, drooping trees, but, pruned, they become dense specimens that may be used singly or planted so as to form a tall hedge. Young branchlets yellowish green; leaves dark green with two white streaks on the lower surface, the rich coloring being retained all winter. The bark is rich in tannin. Probably the most attractive of our coniferous evergreens. 1½-2 ft., \$2 each; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.

T. canadensis pendula (T. Sargentii pendula). *Weeping Hemlock.* A low-growing form with permanent weeping habit; the short, gracefully drooping branches form a dense, compact head. A very beautiful evergreen. 1½-2 ft., \$5 each; 2-2½ ft., \$6 each.



Taxus canadensis, or Canadian Yew, makes a low, dense growth; the yellowish green foliage is tinted red in winter.



The Siberian Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*) is a favorite for evergreen groups



Tsuga canadensis—the Canadian Hemlock—is a useful, richly colored tree



A path or roadway bordered with blooming Rhododendrons or Laurels, as these were, adds much to the charm of a summer day's walk or ride

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The winter aspect of home grounds may be greatly enhanced by a planting here and there of some of the luxuriant shrubs listed in this department. Properly grouped in beds and borders or as foundation plantings, their rich, lustrous green foliage adds color and charm to the whole planting-scheme. The flowers and berries that appear in their respective seasons make these shrubs stand out strongly as year-round ornamentals. A cool, moist soil, with a porous substratum, and a northern exposure, is preferred location with most members of the group. We ship all these Evergreen Shrubs with a ball of earth, wrapped in burlap. They will bloom the first season.



Bright colors and much bloom typify the Azaleas

Azalea Kaempferi (*Rhododendron Kaempferi*; *R. indicum*). Richness of coloring and profuseness of bloom are two of the qualities that make this shrub such a pleasing subject in the summer-time. The dark green leaves, attractive the year round, make a fitting background for the rich masses of bloom and also make it an ornamental specimen during the winter months. Very hardy, withstanding the cold weather at the Arnold Arboretum without winter-killing. If planted in a partially shaded position, the brilliant flowers remain longer in good condition than if planted in full sunlight. Splendid bushy plants, 12-15 in., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz; 15-18 in., \$2.50 each.

A. Hinodigiri. A hardy, vigorous-growing variety with bright carmine flowers in such profusion as almost to hide the dense, round, dark green foliage. The flowers remain open for a long time. In winter, the leaves take on a reddish tinge. Imported plants, 1-1½ ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 1½-2 ft., \$3 each.

Buxus sempervirens. *Common Box Tree*. An old-fashioned evergreen of slow growth, with neat, waxy, aromatic foliage. Extensively used for decorative purposes, since it can be trimmed to almost any shape desired and thus made adaptable for special-purpose plantings—in formal gardens, as specimens on lawns, for hedges, as conventionalized or fantastic ornamentals for tubs, jardinières, and the like. *Standards*, 15-18 in. diam., \$3 each; 2-2½ ft. diam., \$6 each. *Pyramids*, 2 ft., \$2 each; 2½ ft., \$3 each; 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each. *Bush form* (handsome, bushy specimens adapted for hedges), 10-12 in., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 12-16 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 16-20 in., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. *Dwarf Box*. A low-growing, compact form with small, oval leaves; much used in formal plantings. 3-4 in., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

Euonymus japonicus. *Japan Euonymus*. Hardy, upright shrubs which stand hard pruning and are useful for hedges. Foliage dense, large, thick, and a lustrous green; very decorative in pots or tubs and recommended for seaside plantings. 1-1½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

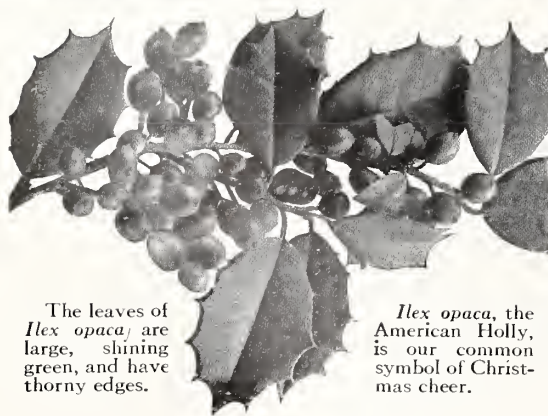
E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus (*E. japonicus argenteus*). *Silvery Euonymus*. A strong-growing variety of the above, with leaves beautifully marked with bands of silvery white. 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus (*E. japonicus aureus*). *Golden Euonymus*. Another variegated form with leaves attractively marked with golden yellow. 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Ilex Aquifolium. *English Holly*. A slow-growing shrub or small tree, with short, spreading branches that form an oblong or pyramidal head; leaves waxy and margined with stout spines; fruit scarlet, round. Needs protection north of Philadelphia. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

I. crenata. *Japanese Holly*. A handsome, rapid-growing Japanese variety with small, glossy, dark green foliage and ink-black berries. The plant is of the hardiest sort, standing any exposure, and any but a wet soil. Easily transplanted. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

I. opaca. *American Holly*. The hardy native variety that is especially familiar to us because of its extensive use at Christmas time. Usually forms a slow-growing tree with short, spreading branches; leaves large, shining green, with thorny edges; bright red berries in winter. Of easy culture, thriving on practically all soils. Stands the winter climate of bleak New England without injury. 1-1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.



The leaves of *Ilex opaca* are large, shining green, and have thorny edges.

Ilex opaca, the American Holly, is our common symbol of Christmas cheer.

Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* Dense, rounded, bushy shrubs, with elongated, oblong, bright evergreen leaves, and a profusion of bloom in early spring. The pink buds are beautiful in themselves, and open to large corymbs of charming pink and white flowers. Useful for massing with rhododendrons or by themselves. We control large tracts in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and our facilities for collecting are unexcelled. We can supply strong, bushy, well-shaped plants in almost any size and quality. Write us for prices on carload lots—300 to 600 plants, according to size. We take great care to lift all plants with a ball of earth so that there will be no shock to the plant in transplanting. 1½-2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$75 per 100; 3-5 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$150 per 100.

Mahonia Aquifolium. *Holly-leaved Mahonia.* A bushy shrub, with ascending branches and large, holly-like leaves of shining purplish green, which in winter turns to beautiful bronze tints; flowers are small but of a rich yellow color, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Fine in masses or for borders. Does best in rather moist soil. 1-1½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 1½-2 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

M. japonica. *Japanese Mahonia.* A worthy member of this family with large, smooth, dark green leaves and pleasing racemes of yellow flowers in early spring, followed by dark purple berries. 1-1½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Rhododendrons. Handsome, large-leaved, hardy, evergreen shrubs that make effective foundation plantings and front-line specimens for large-growing evergreen masses. The dark green leaves throw into greater prominence the wonderful bright-colored clusters of bloom that appear in early spring—flowers of many shades of pink, violet, rose, purple, and delicate creamy white.

It would be hard to imagine a finer decorative plant than this general favorite—hardy, easy of cultivation, responding gratefully to ordinary care and attention. A good-sized planting at blooming time is a sight long to be remembered.

We dig all Rhododendrons with a ball of earth and pack carefully, so that there will be no shock to the plants in transplanting from our grounds to yours.

Hardy Hybrids—Named Varieties

Prices, 1½ to 2 ft., with bloom-buds, \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., extra, \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100

Abraham Lincoln. Tall-growing and hardy; flowers soft rosy red.

Album elegans. Tall, vigorous grower, very hardy; flowers white, suffused pink.

Caractatus. Free- and early-flowering; color dark crimson, suffused with white; petals fringed. Very fine.

Catawbiense album. Low-growing, bushy form with dense foliage; flowers white, slightly tinged with pink; blooms early and profusely.

Charles Bagley. Sturdy, late-blooming sort; well-formed trusses of cerise-pink flowers.

Charles Dickens. Particularly fine for foliage-effect; flowers deep rich scarlet.

Everestianum. Known as the best Rhododendron in point of habit and hardness; a beautiful soft pink, with fringed petals.

General Grant. Large, shiny leaves and a profusion of large, rosy scarlet flowers.

Giganteum. Tall-growing, yet bushy; early-blooming; flowers bright rose, suffused with white.

R. Cunninghamii, White. Hardy, strong-growing, early-blooming sort that is considered to be the best of the white-flowered varieties. 1½-2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100.

R. maximum. *Great Laurel.* A well-known native of our mountain regions, with great white or rose-pink clusters of flowers in June and July, just after the hybrid varieties have ceased blooming. The plants vary in size from 2 to 7 feet, and carload lots may include several sizes if wanted. 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100; 3-5 ft., \$2.50 to \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100; 6-7 ft., \$5 each, \$50 per doz., \$300 per 100.

Yucca filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Handsome evergreen plant with sword-like leaves that in June or July sends up tall stalks bearing creamy white bell-like flowers. Very effective as corner-pieces for shrubby hedges. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

WE LIKE TO PLEASE FOLKS. Mr. Samuel Regester, President of The Duntreath Corporation, of Richmond, Va., in writing about a consignment of shrubs from Glenwood Nursery, says: "It gives us a great deal of pleasure to advise you that our landscape engineer, in opening the crate of shrubs, not only found them in first-class condition, but was delighted with the character, size, and packing; indeed, he stated that they were the nicest shrubs of the kind that he had ever seen."

Our Nut Trees, planted this year, will prove better than an income insurance policy in cost, time of maturity, and amount of income. Think it over!



Mahonia Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia)



The showy flowers of the Hybrid Rhododendrons



Yucca filamentosa is decidedly ornamental



This street without the bordering trees would be a mere roadway. With the trees it becomes, as this one really is, a quiet, restful, shaded avenue, along which wholesome, happy people live

Deciduous Trees as Ornamentals

The American forests have given us some of the most majestic specimens of tree life to be found anywhere on the globe—trees that are giants in height and spread. Here, too, are to be found symmetrically formed trees, irregular trees, compact trees, open-head trees, dwarf trees, some with beautiful flowers, others with richly colored foliage—in fact, Nature seems to have lavished upon the American continent a complete arboretum so far as varying forms are concerned.

We have gathered together at Glenwood Nursery such trees as have particular ornamental value, and are growing them and their varieties under conditions that promote vigor of growth and assure continued sturdiness when transplanted to a customer's grounds. Some are especially adapted to lawn planting; others for streets and avenues; others for parks and large estates. There are few places that will not be improved in appearance by the addition of some Deciduous Trees, and a wisely planned and planted home grounds or estate takes on financial value away in excess of the amount expended in adding the trees. Plant more trees around you; they will give shade, beauty, food for birds and bees, provide nesting-places for birds, and bring generous financial recompense.



This Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) had plenty of room to develop, and took advantage of it!

Acer (Maple). Hardy, ornamental trees that are highly valued for street and park planting. The foliage is handsome in shape and rich in autumnal coloring. In some species the tree reaches a height of 120 feet with a proportionately broad spread, such monarchs presenting a majestic appearance and offering abundant shade.

Acer campestre. *English or Cork-barked Maple.* Height, 50 feet; slow-growing, compact; bark corky; leaves dull green. Good for dry ground. 4-6 ft., \$2 each.

A. dasycarpum. *Silver-leaved Maple.* Height, 120 feet; rapid-growing, wide-spreading; bark smooth and gray, leaves bright green on upper surface, silvery white beneath, in autumn changing to beautiful clear yellow. A valuable street tree, succeeding almost anywhere. 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

A. dasycarpum Wieri (A. Wieri laciniatum). *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* A variety of the above, with gracefully drooping branches and finely divided foliage. Rapid-growing, and will make a large tree if undisturbed, although it may be pruned to almost any extent and adapted to small lawns. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

A. Negundo. *Ash-leaved Maple.* Height, 70 feet; rapid-growing, spreading; bark smooth, grayish brown; branchlets green, covered with a whitish bloom; seeds borne in drooping racemes. Has attractive form in winter and dense green foliage in summer. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* Height, 100 feet; forms handsome, spreading head; leaves large, somewhat deeper in color than those of the Sugar Maple, turning to a pale yellow in autumn. If given plenty of room, it develops into a magnificent specimen. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Acer platanoides Schwedleri (A. Schwedleri). *Purple-leaved Norway Maple.* Strikingly beautiful, with its leaves at first a bright red, later changing to dark green; in autumn they become golden yellow. The rich coloring of its leaves makes this variety unusually effective when so placed as to offer contrast with the delicate green of other trees. 6-8 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

A. pseudoplatanus purpurascens. *Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple.* Height, 70 feet; a robust-growing variety of the Sycamore Maple, of much value as an ornamental tree on account of the purplish red color of the under side of the leaves; the upper surface is a beautiful deep green. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$16 per doz.

A. rubrum. *Red, Scarlet, or Swamp Maple.* Height, 50 to 100 feet; branches spreading; deep red blossoms in spring before the foliage; in autumn the leaves turn to brilliant shades of red and scarlet. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

A. saccharum (A. saccharinum). *Sugar or Rock Maple.* Height, 120 feet; forms symmetrical, dense head; bark brown, deeply ridged, peeling off in long, irregular flakes; leaves bright green above, lighter beneath, in autumn assuming rich tints of yellow and scarlet. A long-lived tree, valuable for its timber and for the maple syrup and sugar made from its sap. A magnificent tree and much in favor for planting along avenues. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Japan Maples

Acer palmatum (A. polymorphum). *Japan Maple*. Height, about 20 feet; of dense though graceful habit; leaves small, five-lobed, bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn. Perfectly hardy. 3-4 ft., \$3 each.

A. palmatum atropurpureum (A. atropurpureum). *Blood-leaved Japan Maple*. Dwarf, rounded form; leaves five-lobed, serrated, reddish purple. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each.

Acer palmatum aureum (A. polymorphum aureum). *Golden Japan Maple*. Similar to the others in habit of growth; handsome golden yellow, deeply cut foliage. 12-15 in., \$2 each.

A. palmatum ornatum (A. dissectum atropurpureum). *Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple*. Strikingly handsome, with its graceful, delicately cut foliage, which is a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep and constant purple. 1½-2 ft., \$3 each.

Æsculus carnea (Æ. rubicunda). *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. Height, 20 to 40 feet; slower-growing than the white-flowering, but is more drought-resistant; foliage dark green; showy red flower-spikes. 4-5 ft., \$2 each.

Æ. Hippocastanum. *White-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. Height, 60 to 80 feet; vigorous, rapid-growing tree of symmetrical outline, giving dense shade; showy white flowers; dark green leaves. Splendid specimen tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

Æ. Hippocastanum Baumannii (Æ. alba flore-pleno). *Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. A fine double-flowering sort that does not bear fruit; especially desirable for lawn-planting, as there is no litter of shells and nuts. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each.

Alnus incana pinnatifida (A. incana laciniata). *Cut-leaved Alder*. Graceful ornamental tree of medium height, with drooping branches and large, deeply cut, fern-like foliage. 6-8 ft., \$1 each.

Betula alba. *European White Birch*. Height, 60 feet; rapid-growing, with branches drooping gracefully as the tree ages; handsome silvery white bark, sometimes deeply ridged at base of trunk, exposing the dark inner bark. 7-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

B. alba pendula laciniata. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch*. A large, rapid-growing graceful tree that is hardy everywhere. Bark silvery white, forming a charming contrast with the delicately cut dark green foliage. Its leaves are seemingly ever in motion. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

B. alba pendula Youngii. *Young's Weeping Birch*. Somewhat similar to the weeping beech, growing in an irregularly picturesque fashion. Grafted, 4-5 ft., \$4 each.

B. papyrifera. *Paper or Canoe Birch*. Height, 60 to 80 feet, forming an irregularly rounded head when grown in the open; bark of the trunk and older branches chalky white, the outer bark peeling off or easily separated into thin, paper-like layers. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 per doz.

Catalpa Bungei. *Umbrella Catalpa*. Rapid-growing ornamental tree which, grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning; leaves large, glossy, deep green, heart-shaped, symmetrically arranged; flowers in June or July in large, crowded panicles a foot long, followed by the long, bean-like capsules which often persist far into the winter. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

C. speciosa. *Hardy Western Catalpa*. Height, to 100 feet; broad, heart-shaped foliage; white flowers in large panicles, blooming two or three weeks earlier than other varieties. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Cladrastis lutea. *Yellow-Wood*. Height, to 50 feet; the handsome bright green foliage and large, loose, drooping panicles of fragrant, white flowers make it a fine specimen for lawn-planting. The wood yields a clear yellow dye. 4-5 ft., 75 cts. each

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood*. Height, 15 to 20 feet, rarely to 40 feet; the glossy green foliage turns to deep red in autumn; the flowers are extremely showy and the scarlet berries in autumn add a rich touch of color to the landscape and furnish food for the passing birds. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

C. florida rubra. *Red- or Pink-flowering Dogwood*. Flowers deep pink, making this variety an unusual attraction in sections of the country where only the white is familiar; blooms young. Fine for ornamental plantings. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Fagus (Beech). Tall-growing, hardy trees that have considerable importance for lawn or park planting because of their symmetrical appearance, freedom from insects and fungi, and handsome foliage.

Fagus americana (F. ferruginea). *American Beech*. See description and prices on page 3.

F. sylvatica. *European Beech*. Height, 60 to 70 feet, sometimes to 100 feet; leaves small and shiny, in autumn turning to a reddish brown. 5-6 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

F. sylvatica pendula. *Weeping Beech*. Height, 30 feet; vigorous tree with long, gracefully pendulous branches; ranks among the most effective of the weeping trees. 4-5 ft., \$3 each.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. *Purple or Copper Beech*. Height, 40 to 50 feet; deep purple leaves which in autumn turn to crimson. 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. *Rivers' Purple Beech*. Very symmetrical; the foliage is crimson in early spring, later changing to a dark purple. Grafted, 3-4 ft., \$2 each.

F. sylvatica tricolor. A new variety of the European Beech, with dark purple leaves richly margined with rose-carmine and yellow. 4-5 ft., \$5 each.



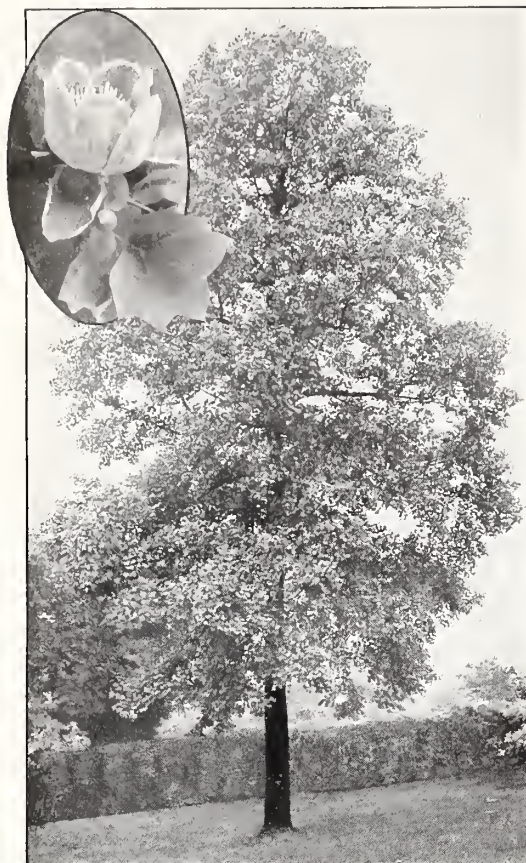
The Purple or Copper Beech is rich in coloring



Catalpa Bungei is a splendid specimen for lawns



The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch—fine for contrast



A notable American specimen is this great *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, with its unusual foliage and its cup-shaped flowers that are a delicate mingling of green and yellow, cream and orange. When in bloom it is an unusually handsome specimen.



The Mountain-Ash (*Sorbus Aucuparia*) is an ideal tree for lawn planting for it will stand more unfavorable conditions than most trees and is less fastidious as to soil. It is a pretty tree, with fine pinnate foliage and clusters of bright red berries from midsummer to frost. (See page 20.)

Fraxinus americana. *White Ash.* Height, 70 to 80 feet and higher in favorable locations; rapid-growing shade tree, notably immune from attacks of insects and fungous diseases; bark grayish brown, rather thick upon the trunk, fissured; foliage glossy green and changing to purple in autumn; prefers fertile, moist soils. Fine for planting on lawns or along avenues. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

F. excelsior *European Ash.* Height, about 60 feet; somewhat smaller than the American species, with very large, rich, dark green leaves which remain on the tree until killed by frost. 6-8 ft., \$1 each.

F. excelsior pendula. *Weeping European Ash.* A rapid-growing favorite for lawn planting, its drooping branches affording shade for the placement of seats during the hot summer days. 2-yr. heads, \$2 each.

Gleditsia triacanthos. *Honey Locust.* Height, usually 40 to 50 feet, but specimens 140 feet high have been known; vigorous, rapid-growing tree with feathery, fern-like foliage, sharp spines on trunk and branches, and long reddish brown seed-pods which become slightly twisted as they mature. Planted as a hedge and kept severely trimmed, its thorny branches form a practically impassable barrier. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100; hedge plants, 1½-2 ft., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Larix europæa (L. decidua). *European Larch.* Height, 60 to 100 feet; rapid-growing pyramidal trees, with feathery, pine-like, light green foliage which turns yellow in autumn. Commercially valuable because of the hard, durable wood and for the turpentine and tannin extracted from wood and bark. The dense foliage suggests its use in screening unsightly buildings. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each; 8-10 ft., \$3 each.

Liquidambar Styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* Height, 60 to 140 feet; a stately tree with star-shaped, dark green leaves that turn to an intense crimson-scarlet in autumn; the corky bark and the persistent, swinging seed-balls give it ornamental value in winter. An all-round desirable tree for street or park planting. The generic name alludes to the fragrant juice which exudes from the tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. *Tulip Tree.* Height, to 150 feet, sometimes even higher; a noble native of our American forests, with the trunk free of branches for a considerable height and having large, peculiarly shaped glossy leaves. The flowers are large, tulip-shaped, slightly fragrant, and in color a delicate mingling of green, yellow, cream, and orange. A magnificent tree for street, park, or lawn planting. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Magnolia. Unquestionably the finest flowering trees, their great cup-shaped, white, pink, or purple flowers appearing in profusion, in some species before the leaves of other trees, giving them a conspicuous prominence in any planting. Placed in front of evergreens, the contrasting background adds immeasurably to the striking effect always produced by these handsome specimens.

Magnolia acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* Height, 60 to 90 feet; rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with large, deep green leaves that turn yellow in autumn; in midsummer the dark foliage is given a spangled effect by the appearance of the large, creamy white flowers, which are succeeded by cucumber-shaped fruits, at first green, later deep scarlet. A grand avenue tree. \$1.50 each.

M. Soulangeana. Height, about 20 feet, and equally widespreading; vigorous grower and one of the hardiest of the genus; flowers come before the long, glossy leaves, are 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, delightfully fragrant, rosy pink when in bud, pure white when open. A full-sized tree in bloom is a gigantic bouquet of thousands of showy flowers, not surpassed by any other tree in effectiveness. \$3 each.

M. Soulangeana Lennei (M. Lennei). A hybrid variety that is rather shrubby in growth, vigorous and profuse-blooming, frequently opening some of its rose-colored flowers at intervals throughout the entire summer. \$3 each.

M. Soulangeana speciosa (M. speciosa). *Showy-flowered Magnolia.* Height, about 20 feet, closely resembling *M. Soulangeana* in habit, the flowers being a trifle smaller and lighter in color; remain perfect longer than any other Chinese variety. \$3 each.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* Height, about 40 feet; the common name has its origin in the peculiar whorled arrangement of the large, glossy leaves; a native species that is both hardy and vigorous. The giant white blossoms, 4 to 8 inches across, open in June and are followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits. \$2.50 each.

Morus alba tatarica. *Russian Mulberry.* Low-growing, bushy-topped tree, with light green, deeply lobed leaves and white to violet-colored fruit that is more or less insipid but greatly relished by birds. 6-8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

M. alba tatarica pendula (M. alba pendula). *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* An unusually fine weeping tree, its long, slender, gracefully drooping branches forming a natural playhouse for children. Foliage is glossy and handsomely lobed; fruit reddish purple. \$2 each.

M. Downingii. *Downing Everbearing Mulberry.* A beautiful lawn or street tree that has sufficient merit in its habit of growth and foliage effect to commend it; but it has the added advantage of bearing in abundance, for almost three months, large, black, subacid fruits that are delightfully refreshing. 50 cts. each.

Paulownia tomentosa (P. imperialis). *Empress Tree.* Height, about 40 feet; a handsome tropical-appearing tree with large leaves somewhat like those of the catalpas; flowers pale violet, in panicles a foot long. May be kept trimmed back, when it makes an effective foliage plant. If permitted to grow to full size, makes an imposing tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Platanus orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* Height, to 80 feet; closely related to our native *P. occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way; bark dull grayish, handsomely mottled with green; foliage dense, bright green, usually five-lobed, remaining on the trees until late in autumn; fruits two to four, on long, drooping stalks. Entirely free from attacks of insects and fungous diseases, and does not seem to be affected by the coal-smoke of cities. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 14-16 ft., \$5 each, \$40 per doz.

Populus (Poplar). Everybody from the most youthful schoolboy to the most prosperous real-estate promoter knows some one or more of the Poplar species. They are easy-going trees with a happy tendency to grow rapidly, so that where quick effects rather than permanency are desired—plant Poplars.

Populus alba Bolleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* Very tall, narrow-topped tree, with grayish green bark and foliage that is dull dark green above and silvery white beneath. In habit somewhat similar to the Lombardy Poplar. A great favorite with landscape gardeners. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 14-16 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 per doz.

P. deltoides carolinensis. *Carolina Poplar.* Bark gray-green; foliage glossy, silvery beneath, heart-shaped, seemingly always in motion. Useful for screening unsightly buildings. 8-10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100; 10-12 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Populus nigra italica. *Lombardy Poplar.* A fine tree for formal plantings, its tall, spire-like outline giving it striking prominence among other trees; also recommended for planting along avenues. Makes rapid growth. Leaves bright pale green, lighter beneath. 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

P. suaveolens (P. balsamifera suaveolens). Introduced from China in 1912 by Frank N. Meyer. A remarkable small-leaved Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit, somewhat similar to the Lombardy Poplar in manner of growth, but even more effective than that variety. Thrives in a fairly moist, sandy soil. 7-9 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Prunus (Flowering Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Almond). While not all authorities agree as to the botanical names of the Flowering Peach and Almond, some believing that they should be termed species of *Amygdalus*, we are giving them the nomenclature preferred by the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," which groups these flowering fruit trees and shrubs under the generic name of *Prunus*. The species described below are charming, both on account of their habit of growth and for the profuse bloom that almost hides the limbs from view. They should be a part of every planting scheme.

Prunus avium plena. *Double-flowering Cherry.* A medium-sized tree, producing its clusters of double, white flowers in May with such freedom that the branches are completely hidden. \$2.50.

P. cerasifera Pissardii (P. cerasifera atropurpurea). *Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum.* Small, compact-growing ornamental trees that will prove effective as a part of any planting scheme. The foliage is dark crimson, changing to purple as it matures, retaining that color until late in November. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. communis flore-pleno (P. japonica; Amygdalus communis flore-pleno). *Double-flowering Almond.* Low-growing and bushy, in early summer delighting the eye with its double white and rose-colored flowers that appear in great profusion. One of the most beautiful of the genus. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Prunus domestica flore-pleno (P. triloba). *Double-flowering Plum.* Small tree or shrub, with graceful, slender branches that are literally covered with the double rosy flowers in early summer. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

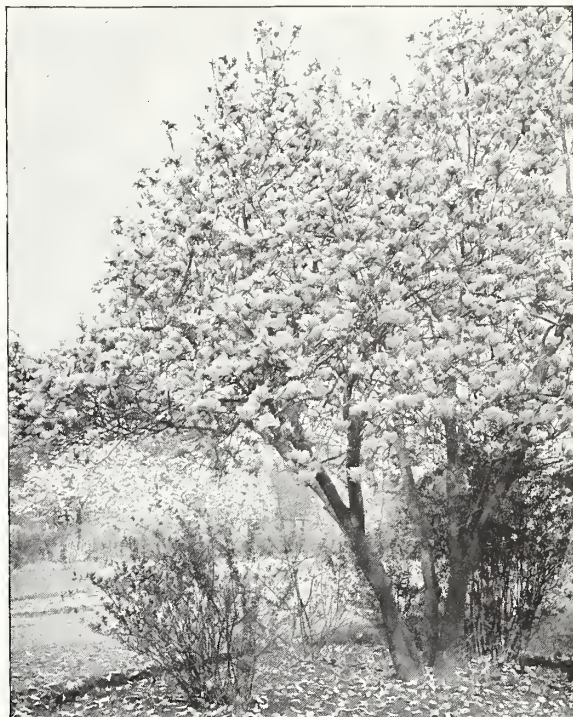
P. Persica plena. *Double-flowering Peach.* An ordinary Peach tree in bloom is a thing of beauty, but the Double-flowering Peach is such a vision of loveliness that we venture the assertion that it is not equaled by anything else that blooms at the same time. You will be amazed at the profusion of its bloom. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. subhirtella pendula (P. pendula). *Japanese Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry.* Small tree, with drooping, crooked branches, resplendent in early spring with its profusion of dainty pink flowers that crowd the branches to their very tips. One of the handsomest of the early-flowering trees. \$3 each.

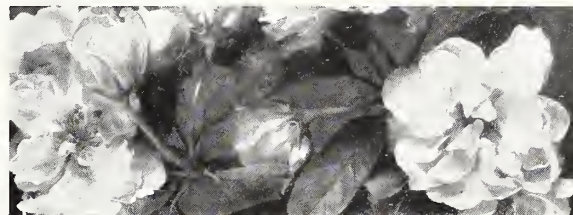
Ptelea trifoliata. *Hop Tree.* Small, round-headed tree, grown as an ornamental because of the contrast afforded by the handsome, dark green foliage and the light green, broadly winged fruits. When bruised, both foliage and fruit emit a strong, pungent odor resembling that of hops—hence the name, Hop Tree. Easily grown, and makes an interesting specimen for the lawn. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Pyrus ioensis plena. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab.* All the Flowering Crabs are fine specimens of ornamental trees and shrubs, but this variety is the finest of the lot, forming a low, bushy tree that is sturdy, hardy, and blooms young. The flowers, wherein lies the tree's chief beauty, are double, of a delicate pink color, and delightfully fragrant; produced early in spring in such profusion that, at a distance, the tree seems literally covered with them. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

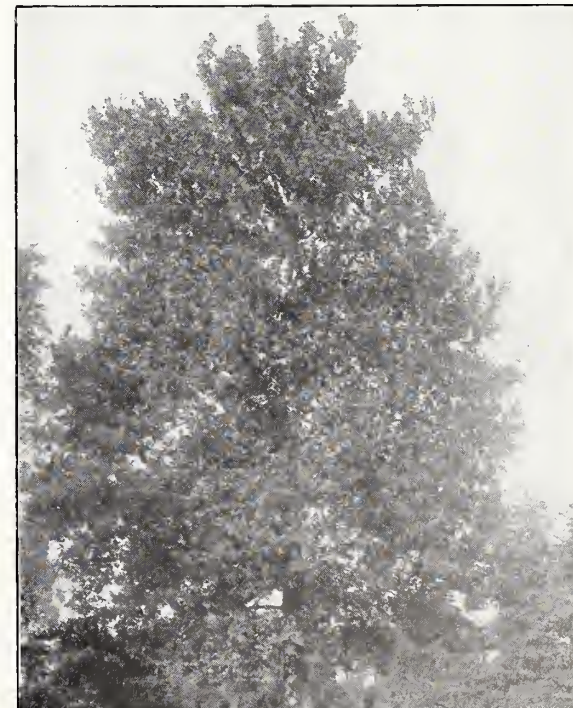
P. Halliana Parkmanii (P. floribunda Parkmanii). *Parkman's Double-flowering Crab.* A Japanese compact-growing dwarf, with dark green foliage, resplendent in early spring with its long-stemmed, semi-double, rose-colored blooms that last a long time as cut-flowers. Fine for lawns. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.



"A giant bouquet of thousands of flowers"—and those flowers of *Magnolia Soulangiana*, 3 to 5 inches across, rosy pink to pure white, and delightfully fragrant. Truly magnificent.



A mere glimpse of some Double-flowering Crab blossoms. Think of a whole tree lavishly bedecked with such flowers!



Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) grows to enormous sizes



The Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*) is exceedingly graceful, as this picture clearly shows



A rapid-growing, straight-trunked, effective tree is this American Linden, or *Tilia americana*

Quercus (Oak). Stately trees of noble and majestic habit, long-lived, wide-spreading, and frequently giants in height. Commercially valuable on account of the strong, hard, durable wood, which has special value in shipbuilding, making wagons, furniture, etc. The foliage is oddly shaped, usually deeply lobed, and in all species an important contribution to the ornamental value of the tree. The acorn fruits are interesting. Splendid for shade and much used along avenues.

Quercus alba. *White Oak.* Height, to 100 feet, forming a broad, open head when given sufficient room to spread; bark light gray, slightly and irregularly fissured, the thin scales thus formed readily flaking off; leaves much lobed, bright green above, paler beneath; nut light, shiny brown, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, inclosed one-fourth its length in the deep, saucer-shaped cup. 5-6 ft., \$2 each.

Q. coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* Height, to 80 feet; splendid, round-topped, rapid-growing tree, with dark brown, shallow-furrowed bark and deeply lobed, sharp-pointed leaves which color the landscape with their brilliant scarlet coloring in autumn. Fine for street or park. 6-8 ft., \$2 each.

Q. macrocarpa. *Mossy Cup or Bur Oak.* Height, usually 60 to 80 feet, but specimens may attain height of 160 feet, with wide-spreading branches; bark light

brown, deeply fissured; leaves handsomely lobed; acorns large, half embraced by the fringed, mossy cup. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* Height, 60 to 120 feet; rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with the lower lateral branches short and drooping, the middle ones horizontal, and the upper ones ascending—a characteristic of this tree; bark brown, furrowed with low, narrow, firm, low ridges; foliage beautifully and deeply lobed, a bright green in spring and summer, later changing to bright red and yellow; acorn about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with shallow cup. 4-6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* Height, about 80 feet; rapid-growing, majestic tree, forming a broad, round head; bark thick, dark brown, with shallow fissures; foliage turns dark red in autumn. 6-7 ft., \$1.50 each.

Robinia Pseudacacia. *Common Locust.* Leaves bright green, alternate, compound; flowers like pea blossoms, white, fragrant, arranged in loose, drooping racemes. Blooms in May and June. Does well in almost any soil. 10-12 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 12-14 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Salix (Willow). It is doubtful whether there is any other tree that grows as readily as does the Willow. Take a cutting, stick it into moist ground, and ten years later that twig will be doing its bit holding the soil together with its interlacing roots, furnishing cool shade for hot days, and enlivening even the winter landscape with the colorful bark peculiar to certain of the species.

Salix babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* Height, 30 to 40 feet; long known in cultivation and a familiar sight in cemeteries and along water-courses. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

S. blanda (S. babylonica dolorosa). *Wisconsin Weeping Willow.* A hybrid, with *S. babylonica* as one of the parents; leaves dark green and shiny; of drooping habit and notably hardy. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Salix pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* Small-growing tree with large, shining, dark green leaves. 6-8 ft., \$1 ea., \$9 per doz.

S. vitellina aurea. *Golden Willow.* A splendid grower, with light green leaves and golden yellow branches. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

S. vitellina britzensis. *Crimson Willow.* Similar in habit of growth to the preceding, except that the branches are red-barked. 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sophora japonica. *Japan Pagoda Tree.* Height, to 60 feet, with spreading, dark green branches; foliage dark green and graceful; white flowers during the summer, in loose panicles 15 inches long. Withstands heat and drought well. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sorbus Aucuparia. *Rowan Tree, or European Mountain-Ash.* Medium-sized tree that forms a symmetrically rounded head; flowers in broad, dense corymbs, followed by clusters of small, round, bright red berries. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

S. Aucuparia pendula (S. Pyrus pendula). *Weeping Mountain-Ash.* Has gracefully drooping, long, slender branches. The bright red berries of this as well as of the other varieties are much relished by birds in autumn. Plant near the home. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

S. quercifolia (S. Pyrus quercifolia). *Oak-leaved Mountain-Ash.* Height, about 40 feet; forms a regular, pyramidal head, which trait gives it special value as an avenue tree; foliage somewhat resembling oak leaves in shape, dark green above and white-hairy beneath. Very hardy, and recommended for lawns or in dooryards. 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Taxodium distichum. *Bald Cypress.* In moist soils forms broad, spreading head; in drier ground, has narrow, pyramidal shape; feathery light green foliage. As the tree ages, it acquires peculiar root-formations at the base of the trunk. 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Tilia americana. *American Linden, or Basswood.* Bark dark gray, on young stems smooth, on older trunks becoming fissured, these furrows becoming deeper and wider as the tree ages; the yellowish white flowers appear about June, in drooping clusters of five to twenty blossoms, are fragrant, rich in nectar, and much in favor with bees. 8-10 ft., \$2 ea., \$20 per doz.

T. vulgaris. *Common or European Linden.* Usually smaller-growing than the American variety, but sturdy and provides dense shade; the leaves are deep green above, silvery beneath, the slightest breeze stirring them and showing the white lining of the foliage. The fragrance of the flowers and their honey-producing properties are the same as in *T. americana*. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Ulmus americana. *American or White Elm.* One of the choicest avenue trees available, growing 50 to 120 feet high, and forming majestic vase-like specimens—an unmistakable characteristic of this tree. In winter, the gracefully arching branches indicate the symmetrical outline; in summer, those same branches are densely clothed to the tips with the dark green leaves. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$125 per 100.

U. campestris. *English Elm.* Reaches 100 to 130 feet in height; branches more horizontal than those of the American variety. The bark is darker, and the foliage remains green several weeks longer. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

U. glabra Camperdownii (U. scabra pendula). *Camperdown Elm.* A rapid-growing, strikingly attractive variety, with gracefully drooping branches that hang so low as to form a picturesque natural arbor or summerhouse. Foliage is large, luxuriant, and deep green. Fine for the lawn. \$3 each.



Deciduous Shrubs About the Home

Along the roadway, along the pathway, along the house foundation, as borders, for massing—one might mention a large number of special places where Deciduous Shrubs will supply a well-defined need in a planting scheme. Wherever the place may be, however, a wise selection from the list which follows will make possible flowering shrubs around the home or scattered over the estate from very early spring to late summer; and the ornamental season is prolonged by the subsequent white or brightly colored berries and the handsome vari-colored leaves that form the characteristic autumnal garb of certain of the genera.

All Shrubs are well established, two and three years old, and of a size to give immediate effect

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Special prices on larger quantities

Amygdalus communis flore-pleno. Double-flowering Almond. See *Prunus communis flore-pleno*, page 19.

Aralia spinosa. *Hercules' Club.* A large, tropical-looking shrub or small tree, with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves; huge panicles of creamy white flowers in August are followed by a wealth of dark purple berries. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Azalea mollis. *Chinese Azalea.* A hardy little shrub that is fairly covered with large blooms in April or May. The colors range through shades of red, yellow, and orange. Fine for planting on the lawn. 1-1½ ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 per doz.

A. pontica. *Ghent Azalea.* Somewhat similar to *A. mollis* in habit of growth, although the flowers are not quite so large or perfect. This latter fault, however, is offset by the fact that the coloring of the flowers is more delicate. Especially effective when planted among beds of rhododendrons or other evergreens. 1-1½ ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Berberis ilicifolia. *Holly-leaved Barberry.* The dark green, spiny leaves assume a purplish color in autumn, and are persistent until late winter; flowers orange-yellow, in short-stalked clusters. 1½-2 ft.

B. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Japanese Barberry.* Hardy, dense, low-growing shrub, with spreading, deeply grooved, thorny branches and small, bright green, oval leaves that turn to brilliant shades of orange and yellow in autumn; the large, bright red berries remain on the bushes throughout the winter, giving a cheery bit of color to the place in which it grows. Fine for borders and for low, ornamental hedges. Bushy plants, with abundant roots. 1½-2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000; 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

B. vulgaris. *Common Barberry.* Sturdy, erect-growing shrub, with grooved, spiny branches and light green, prickly leaves; golden yellow flowers in spring, followed by bright scarlet fruits in autumn, which persist through the winter. 2-3 ft.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. *Purple Barberry.* A showy and effective shrub with purple leaves; yellow flowers in May; reddish purple berries in autumn, which persist nearly all winter. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. The Chinese Buddleias, of which this is one variety, were recently introduced to the United States by E. H. Wilson, and are rapidly winning favor among planters because of the beautiful clusters or panicles of small, fragrant flowers. This variety has fragrant, rose-purple flowers, with orange eye, in dense, drooping panicles, coming into bloom about the middle of August. 2-3 ft.

B. Davidii Veitchiana. Robust and erect-growing at first, but later arches gracefully, bending under the weight of the large, densely flowered, mauve-colored clusters; begins to bloom early in August. 2-3 ft.

Calycanthus floridus. *Sweet Shrub.* The old-fashioned "shrub" that brings memories of old home yards. Flowers are double, of a rare chocolate color, and of a peculiarly spicy fragrance. Blooms in June and at intervals after that.

Caragana arborescens. *Siberian Pea Shrub.* A large shrub or small tree, 10 to 15 feet high; flowers pale or bright yellow, in numerous small clusters in late spring, followed by pods 2 inches long. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Caryopteris incana (C. Mastacanthus). *Blue Spirea.* Low, free-flowering shrub that is particularly valuable because of its late blooming season, producing lavender-blue flowers in large, dense cymes from August to November. Flourishes in well-drained, sandy soil.

Ceanothus americanus. *New Jersey Tea.* A low, spreading, free-flowering shrub that will thrive in any well-drained soil. Particularly fine for rockeries. Leaves bright green and dull above, paler beneath; delicate, foam-like flowers in large, terminal panicles on slender stems. Very hardy. 2-3 ft.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. *Button Bush.* Hardy, ornamental shrubs, with large, glossy leaves and interesting flower-balls that appear in late summer. Prefers a moist, loamy soil; valuable for waterside planting, especially when fully exposed to the sun.

Cercis canadensis. *Judas Tree, or Red-Bud.* Large, rapid-growing shrub, with reddish brown bark, heart-shaped leaves, and an abundance of showy, deep pink flowers in early spring before the leaves. One of our finest ornamental shrubs. 5-6 ft., \$1 each.



Clumps of these Chinese Azaleas (*Azalea mollis*) in bloom are resplendent in their contrasting colors of green and red, yellow, or orange. Fine for lawns.



Thunberg's Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*) has bright green oval leaves that have wonderful autumnal tints of orange and yellow, studded with bright red berries.

Chionanthus virginica. *Fringe Tree.* Tall-growing shrub, with reddish brown bark on main stems, light brown to orange on branches; flowers are snow-white, in drooping panicles 4 to 6 inches long, appearing in May or June as the leaves are developing. In autumn, the clusters of dark blue berries give the Fringe Tree an added and unusual ornamental value. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Citrus trifoliata. *Trifoliata Orange.* The smooth, green bark and long, stout thorns are conspicuous features of the branches, while the beautiful white flowers and the subsequent small, orange-like fruit, with a delightful fragrance and a disappointing taste, make it unusually attractive. Needs protection in the North. 50 cts. each.



The Forsythias produce flowers before they do leaves, and very early in spring the showy "golden-bells" literally clothe the long, slender branches.

Forsythia suspensa. Drooping Golden-Bell.

Graceful shrub, with branches drooping to the ground, where they often take root; the branches are literally covered with the golden yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Good cover for steep slopes, walls, fences, and arbors.

F. suspensa Fortunei. *Fortune's Golden-Bell.* An upright-growing variety of *F. suspensa*, with the branches gracefully arching near the tips. Rich golden yellow flowers are borne in great profusion along the branches before the leaves appear. One of the best of the Forsythias.

F. viridissima. *Green-barked Golden-Bell.* Large shrub, with erect, green-barked branches and flowers a bit darker than those of the other varieties; petals of the flowers usually twisted. Needs a little protection in the cold North.

Halesia diptera. Silver-Bell, or Snow-drop Tree.

A neat shrub with rounded form, dark green foliage, and beautiful bell-like white flowers in drooping clusters along the branches; blooms in May before the leaves appear. Fine for the home yard. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



This illustration gives some idea of the beauty of the flowers of *D. scabra plena*, the Double Pink Deutzia.

Cornus (Dogwood). Hardy, ornamental shrubs that have importance in landscape work because of the handsome foliage, the earliness and attractiveness of the flowers, the conspicuous berries, and the brightly colored bark of certain of the species. They are frankly careless about whether they grow in sunlight or shadow. The name "Dogwood" had its origin in the tale that a decoction of the bark was once used in England to clean up mangy dogs.

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood.* The familiar native variety that pleases humans with its attractive white flowers in early spring and invites the birds with its bright red edible berries in autumn. For more complete description and prices, see page 17.

C. mas. *Cornelian Cherry.* A handsome, large, dense-growing shrub, with foliage of graceful shape and pleasing dark green color; bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion in early spring, give way to oblong berries the size of small olives, which in autumn ripen to a bright scarlet.

C. mas variegata. A variety of the preceding that is similar thereto in every particular except that the foliage is charmingly variegated. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Cornus paniculata. *Panicked Cornel.* Much-branched, free-flowering shrub with smooth, gray branches; flowers white, in loose clusters, often panicked; in autumn the white fruits on red stems supply a rich color combination.

C. sanguinea. *Crimson-barked Dogwood.* Spreading shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, with purple or dark blood-red branches, deep green leaves that are hairy on both sides, and greenish white flowers in flat-topped clusters; berries black.

C. stolonifera. *Red-Osier Dogwood.* A bushy shrub, with dark blood-red branches and dark green foliage, lighter beneath; cymes dense, disk usually red; fruit round, white.

C. stolonifera elegantissima. *Variegated - Leaf Dogwood.* The foliage is beautifully variegated with white and green. 50 cts. each.

Corylus maxima purpurea (C. Avellana purpurea). *Purple Filbert.* A large bush, the dark purple leaves offering a fine contrast to the green leaves of other shrubs and holding their color well throughout most of the summer. Produces delicious nuts. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Crataegus coccinea. *Scarlet Thorn.* Single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in autumn. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

C. Crus-galli. *Cockspur Thorn.* Branches are beset with numerous long, sharp spines; the bright red fruit of autumn makes it very showy and distinct. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

C. Oxyacantha Paulii (C. Oxyacantha coccinea flore-pleno). *Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.* A tall, quick-growing, showy shrub, with large, double, rich, glowing crimson flowers in May. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Cydonia japonica. *Japan or Flowering Quince.* Low, spreading shrub, the branches of which are armed with formidable thorns. In early spring the branches are hidden by the wealth of dazzling scarlet flowers. The quince-shaped fruits which follow are rather fragrant.

Daphne Cneorum. *Garland Flower.* Long, trailing branches crowded with dark green, narrow leaves; flowers clustered, small, pink, and delightfully fragrant. With ball, \$1 each.

D. Mezereum. *Pink Mezereon.* Intensely fragrant, small, pink flowers come before the leaves and scent the surrounding air. With ball, \$1 each.

Deutzia. Ornamental shrubs that are grown because of their profusion of showy white or blush flowers in spring or early summer. A thinning out of the old wood soon after the flowering season will be of advantage, but this should be done with caution, for the greatest bloom is obtained from plants that have had a minimum of pruning. Very effective for borders of shrub-beries. Prefer a well-drained soil.

Deutzia gracilis. *Dwarf Deutzia.* Slender, low-growing shrub, with branches usually arching and having bright green leaves which are slightly rough on the upper surface; flowers pure white, in long, graceful racemes. Fine for winter forcing.

D. Lemoinei. *Lemoine's Deutzia.* Small, spreading shrub that is vigorous in growth and produces large flowers. Very effective either for winter forcing or for border planting.

D. scabra plena (D. crenata plena). *Double Pink Deutzia.* One of the tall-growing varieties

that is resplendent in early summer with its profusion of double white flowers suffused with rose on the outside.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. A distinct and vigorous-growing variety that comes into bloom earlier than *D. scabra* and delights the eye with its large, double, white flowers which are tinged with pink in the bud.

D. scabra Watereri. Hardy and vigorous-growing, reaching a height of 8 feet under proper conditions; the large, pink, semi-double flowers are borne in long, loose racemes.

Elæagnus angustifolia. *Oleaster, or Russian Olive.* A large shrub with silvery frequently spiny branches; leaves light green above, silvery white beneath; flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant; berries yellow, coated with silvery scales.

E. longipes. The "Gumi" of Japan. Large shrub, with reddish brown scaly branches; leaves oval, dark green above, brown-spotted beneath; flowers yellowish white, fragrant; fruit oblong, bright scarlet, slightly acid and astringent, much used in the making of jams and jellies. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Euonymus americanus. *Strawberry Bush.* Tall-growing shrub with slender green branches; odd yellowish or reddish green flowers; fruit pink, warty, and possessed of scarlet seed-coats.

E. europæus. *Spindle Tree.* Usually larger-growing than the American variety and more showy. The yellowish flowers are borne in early spring as nodding clusters; fruits four-lobed, rose-pink.

E. radicans variegatus. Low, trailing shrub, usually grown as a vine, for when planted along a wall it will climb 20 feet; when grown as a shrub it forms a thick growth along the ground; the leaves are variegated with silvery white; fruits pink. Fine for edging beds or groups or for covering low walls.

Exochorda grandiflora. *Pearl-Bush.* Hardy, slender, spreading shrub, 10 to 15 feet high; foliage bright green; racemes of pure white flowers in April and May, which gracefully bend the branches.



Hamamelis virginiana. *Witch-Hazel.* Large, perfectly hardy shrubs that produce their peculiarly shaped yellow flowers in September and October when outdoor flowers are a novelty. The autumnal color of the leaves is also yellow, but they fall about the time the flowers commence to open, the latter remaining on the branches in good condition for a long time. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea, or Rose of Sharon). Hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs that are so vigorous in habit as to be almost treelike. The vari-colored flowers, both single and double, coming in August and September, furnish charming color-tones to the shrubbery borders at a time when they are much needed. The Altheas are easily cultivated and will thrive in any fertile soil. A hedge of these plants makes a pretty sight at blooming-time.

- Albo-plenus.** Double; white, with crimson center.
- Ardens.** Double; bluish purple; distinct.
- Carneo-plenus.** Double; flesh-color. One of the best of the double varieties.
- Comte de Flanders.** Double; dark red.
- Joan of Arc.** Double; pure white.
- Lady Stanley.** Double; blush-white; handsome.

- La Reine.** Double; deep rose.
- Pearl.** Double; a beautiful white with no trace of color in the center.
- Totus albus.** Single; pure white; one of the best.
- Variegatus.** Flowers lavender, blotched with purple at base of petals; leaves variegated with creamy white.

We offer tree-form plants of the above varieties at these prices: 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Hydrangea. Free-flowering ornamentals that are well known and widely planted for their foliage effects and the showy white, pink, or blue flowers. They are effective either as specimen plants on the lawn, grouped in masses, in borders, or for foundation planting. The climber of the family, *H. petiolaris*, is well adapted to covering walls and old trees.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. *Hills of Snow.* One of the most showy of the Hydrangeas, with its profusion of snow-white clusters of flowers decorating the plant throughout most of the summer. The heads are from 5 to 7 inches across. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

H. opuloides otaksa (*H. hortensis otaksa*). Dwarf-growing, dense, and bearing in profusion its large, globular heads of pink or blue flowers.

H. opuloides, Thomas Hogg (*H. hortensis, Thomas Hogg*). One of the handsomest of the *H. opuloides* section, doing well as a pot-plant or as a specimen on the lawn; flowers are in great heads of the purest white, produced freely and continuously during the blooming season.

H. paniculata grandiflora. The hardiest and most popular Hydrangea, it has greater adaptability to climatic variations than the others, and in July and August its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Tree-Form. We have trained a limited number of plants of *H. paniculata grandiflora* into tree-form, and we offer them as ideal specimens for tubs or for lawn planting. Imagine a treelike Hydrangea with branches bending beneath the weight of the handsome flower-clusters which gradually change from white to pink and bronzy green! Do more than imagine; include them in your order. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

H. petiolaris. *Climbing Hydrangea.* One of the finest deciduous-leaved climbing plants available for covering brick or stone walls as well as for hiding unsightly tree stumps. It clings tenaciously to the walls and its early-appearing dark green leaves supply a green covering before the Virginia creeper wakes up. The enormous white flower-clusters in July give an unusually attractive appearance to the place supporting it. Sturdy plants, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Hypericum Moserianum. *Gold-Flower.* Low, erect subshrub with the tips of the branches pendulous; foliage dark green above; golden yellow flowers in July and August, lasting a long time.

Jasminum nudiflorum. *Yellow Jasmine.* Slender, twiggy shrub, with green, four-angled branchlets and pretty yellow flowers that appear in late winter or very early spring. Needs a warm, sunny corner if planted north of Philadelphia.

J. officinale. *Jessamine.* A graceful, slender shrub, with numerous long branches. Requires some support. Flowers white, delightfully fragrant, produced in terminal clusters. About as hardy as the preceding variety. 25 cts. each.

Kerria japonica flore-pleno (*K. japonica*). *Globe-Flower.* An attractive shrub with numerous short-branched, spreading stems; leaves bright green, in autumn turning to clear yellow; flowers double, bright yellow, large and showy. Vigorous grower, but not entirely hardy in the far North.

K. japonica argenteo-variegata (*K. japonica variegata*). *Variegated-leaved Kerria.* A dwarf form, 2 to 3 feet high, that is much used for edging purposes. Leaves small, green, charmingly bordered white.

Laburnum vulgare (*Cytisus Laburnum*). *Golden Chain.* Height, to 20 feet; a picturesque shrub, with glossy green leaves which do not change color in autumn. A conspicuous feature, which gives it its common name, are the long racemes of golden yellow flowers in June. 4-6 ft., \$1 each.

Ligustrum Ibota. *Japan Privet.* A large shrub, with gracefully spreading or curving branches; leaves dark green, assuming a purplish hue in autumn; flowers white, arranged along the branches in numerous short, lilac-like panicles, followed by bluish black berries. 1½-2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$12 per 100; 2-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

L. Ibota Regelianum (*L. Regelianum*). *Regel's Privet.* Branches spreading, horizontal, or slightly drooping; dense and low-growing; blooms in June and July—panicles of white flowers. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. 1½-2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$20 per 100; 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Large, vigorous-growing shrub of excellent habit, with dark green, glossy foliage that is retained until late in winter. Flowers white, in erect, compact, many-flowered panicles. Very hardy. 1-1½ ft., \$1 for 25, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 1½-2 ft., transplanted, \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000; 2-3 ft., transplanted, \$2 for 25, \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

L. polishi. *Polish Privet.* Introduced from Poland, Russia, by the Iowa State College. Its hardiness for far northern planting is thoroughly established; foliage deep, rich, waxy green; blooms profusely, and is as fragrant and showy as the lilacs. 1½-2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.



The Altheas (*Hibiscus syriacus* vars.) furnish a rich profusion of flowers and flower-colors

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). Handsome, ornamental shrubs, easy of cultivation, hardy, and rightly popular because of their fragrant flowers in early spring, which are produced in wondrous profusion and with a pleasing variety as to color.

Lonicera fragrantissima. *Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.* Large, half-evergreen shrub, with long, slender, recurving branches and bright green broadly ovate leaves; flowers creamy white or light yellow, fragrant, expanding early in spring. Very desirable.

L. Morrowii. To 6 feet high, with wide-spreading branches and oval, dark green leaves; flowers pure white, changing to yellow, followed by red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana. *Manchurian Honeysuckle.* Large-sized shrub; flowers on rather long panicles, pure white, changing to yellow, appearing in May and June; fruit red or sometimes yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

L. Standishii. Medium-sized, half-evergreen shrub, with spreading branches; flowers white, slightly blushed and very fragrant, opening in March and April; fruit scarlet.

L. tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Grows 8 to 10 feet high; the fragrant white or pink flowers make a handsome showing against the green foliage in May and June. This effective display is augmented later when the striking red or orange fruit appears.

L. tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A white variety of the above, with a profusion of bright red berries in July and August.



The massive blooms of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* fairly bend down the branches



Falconer's Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Falconeri*). Flowers are pure white and fragrant

Philadelphus (Syringa, Mock Orange).

Popular, ornamental, deciduous shrubs that will add attractiveness and fragrance to the home grounds. Nearly all of the varieties blossom in June—this uniformity as to blooming period being one of the remarkable characteristics of the Mock Orange family.

Philadelphus coronarius. *Common Mock Orange.* Hardy, vigorous, upright-growing shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with arching branches; large, handsome foliage; flowers fragrant, pure white or cream-white, in dense racemes. An old favorite.

P. coronarius foliis aureis. *Golden Mock Orange.* Medium-sized; forms a pleasing contrast with other shrubs by reason of its golden yellow foliage.

P. Falconeri. *Falconer's Mock Orange.* A very attractive medium-sized shrub with slender, gracefully arching branches; flowers in loose racemes, pure white, fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* Vigorous-growing, reaching 10 feet in height, with the branches spreading and frequently arching; the long branches are thickly set with the clusters of large, pure white, slightly fragrant flowers. Very showy.

L. Lewisii (P. Gordonianus). An upright-growing Mock Orange with spreading branches and a late-blooming habit that helps prolong the flowering season of the family; the flowers come in racemes of varying length, but the bloom is profuse, pure white, and rather fragrant.



The Spireas are all beautiful; this is *S. Vanhouttei*, one of the most popular varieties

Rhodotypos kerrioides. *White Kerria.* Much-branched, gracefully spreading shrub, 3 to 6 feet high; leaves bright green, sharply saw-edged, offering a fine background for the pure white, syringa-like flowers in May and June and the shiny black berries in autumn. Thrives in any good soil.

Rhus Cotinus. *Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.* A medium-sized, spreading shrub with a profusion of fringe-like, feathery flowers in summer; leaves bright pea-green. When in full bloom it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

R. glabra. *Smooth Sumac.* The handsome, finely cut foliage turns scarlet in autumn; greenish flowers in July in panicles 10 inches long, followed by crimson, hairy seeds. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

R. typhina. *Staghorn Sumac.* Large shrub, with dark brown bark, alternate, compound leaves, 16 to 24 inches long; branches densely covered with dark brown, velvety hairs; flowers greenish, in dense, terminal panicles in June and July. Grows in the driest soils, and is particularly desirable for ornamental plantings because of the brilliant autumnal coloring. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Ribes odoratum (R. aureum). *Missouri or Flowering Currant.* Vigorous-growing shrub with bright green, three-lobed leaves and golden yellow flowers in racemes of five to eight, appearing in early spring with the leaves. Berries are black; edible. Easy to grow.

Robinia hispida. *Rose Acacia.* Low-growing, rarely over 3 feet high, with stems, branchlets, and petioles bristly-hairy; flowers beautiful rose-pink or pale purple, in loose, nodding racemes of three to five blossoms. Fine top-grafted plants that make splendid ornamental specimens, \$1.50 each.

Sambucus canadensis. *American or Sweet Elder.* Large, handsome, familiar shrub, with stout yellowish gray branches that are filled with a white pith; foliage bright green; flowers white, in cymes, 3 to 10 inches across; fruit purplish, black, used in cookery and in medicine.

S. nigra aurea. *Golden-leaved Elder.* Taller-growing than the preceding variety, with gray, deeply furrowed bark and handsome golden yellow foliage; flowers and fruit similar to *S. canadensis*.

Spiraea (Spirea). A group of low or medium-sized deciduous ornamental shrubs that distribute their white or pink blossoms over practically the whole season, some varieties blooming in very early spring, others in midsummer, and yet others in autumn. Their habit of growth is exceedingly graceful, and the bloom is so profuse as almost to hide the leaves.

Spiraea arguta. Vigorous-growing, hardy, medium-sized shrub that blooms in early spring; foliage bright green, fading into tones of yellow and orange; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion. Very handsome.

S. Billardii. Rather tall-growing sort with brown, hairy branches and sharply saw-edged leaves; flowers bright pink, in narrow, dense panicles, 5 to 8 inches long; blooming period, July and August. Very showy.

S. Bumalda. Rarely grows over 2 feet tall, but is vigorous nevertheless, the upright branches bearing a rich profusion of deep pink flowers in dense, flat-topped cymes; foliage bright green, sometimes variegated with yellow.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer (S. Anthony Waterer). Compact, free-flowering variety of the above, with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs; blooms till late in autumn.

S. cantoniensis (S. Reevesiana). *Lance-leaved Spirea.* Tall and graceful, with neat foliage that is lance-shaped, dark green above, and pale bluish green beneath; flowers pure white.

Spiraea Margaritæ. Handsome, very free-flowering form of medium height, with spreading branches; leaves bright green, with sharply saw-edged borders; flowers bright pink, in broad, flat-topped clusters. Blooms in midsummer.

S. opulifolia aurea (Opulaster opulifolius aureus; Physocarpus opulifolius aureus). *Golden Nine-bark.* Gracefully spreading, arching branches, with lustrous, deeply lobed leaves, and showy clusters of whitish flowers in early summer.

S. prunifolia plena (S. prunifolia). *Bridal Wreath.* In early spring, the long, sweeping branches of this splendid variety are literally covered over much of their length by the charming, small, double, white flowers. The leaves, in autumn, assume brilliant tints of orange and scarlet.

S. Thunbergii. Feathery, bright green foliage; bears such a profusion of pure white flowers that in April and May the plant has the appearance of being covered with a mantle of snow.

S. Vanhouttei. Grows about 6 feet high, with arching branches, dark green leaves, and numerous clusters of white flowers.

Stephanandra flexuosa. Low, spreading, spirea-like shrub with gracefully pendent branches which are densely and regularly interwoven; the delicately cut leaves assume brilliant reddish purple tints in autumn; flowers snowy white, small, but produced in such profusion as to make the plant a showy part of herbaceous borders or shrubberies.

Styrax japonica. *Japan Silver Bell.* A large shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, and, in favorable locations, to 30 feet; branches slender, spreading; leaves bright green; the fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes give it a distinct value as an ornamental shrub.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. *Snowberry.* Bushy shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with slender, spreading branches; loose racemes of pinkish flowers in summer are followed by waxy, snow-white berries.

S. vulgaris. *Coral Berry, or Indian Currant.* The conspicuous ornamental feature of this plant is the wealth of plump red fruits that are clustered along the arching branches until late winter.

Twenty-four Beautiful Lilacs for \$10

We want you to know these strikingly handsome, fragrant flowering shrubs as we know them; we want to help you to a realization of their value as ornamentals; we feel certain that, once planted around your home, they will increase the esthetic as well as the monetary value of your property. Accordingly, we offer you a collection of twenty-four strong, two-year plants for \$10—varieties of our choosing. In spring and early summer they will be resplendent with their gorgeous panicles of flowers, delighting the eye with their charming colors and scenting the air with their fragrance.

\$10

Include This Collection in Your Order

\$10



Syringa (Lilac). Without a doubt among the most popular of the early spring bloomers.

Their bright green foliage and large, showy, fragrant panicles of flowers contribute brightness and perfume to the shrubbery of which they are a part. We offer any of the following kinds in either tree- or bush-form at the prices given. *Syringa vulgaris* and *S. vulgaris alba* are grown on their own roots; the others are grafted upon English privet to prevent suckering.

Tree-form, 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Bush-form, 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz. See Special Offer at bottom of page 24

Syringa chinensis (S. rothomagensis). *Rouen Lilac*. Has slender, arching branches and narrow leaves; large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color.

S. japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac*. A native of the forests of northern Japan that reaches a height of 40 feet with a tall stem sometimes a foot or more in diameter; leaves large, dark lustrous green; flower-clusters white, 12 to 18 inches long and 12 to 14 inches wide. Magnificent.

S. josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac*. One of the late-blooming kinds that is valuable for prolonging the Lilac season into June. Broad, dark green leaves and lilac-purple flowers in large panicles.

S. pekinensis pendula. *Weeping Lilac*. Large shrub of excellent habit of growth, with very slender, pendulous branches and large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June.

S. villosa. Stout, warty branches and bright green, oblong, sharp-pointed leaves; large panicles of pinkish lilac flowers in May and June.

S. vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac*. Hardy and vigorous, blooming profusely even under adverse conditions; flowers light purple, fragrant, and borne in good-sized clusters in May.

S. vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac*. The well-known, old-fashioned pure white variety with fragrant flowers and luxuriant foliage.

Hybrid Varieties of *S. vulgaris*

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; very large panicles of beautiful blue flowers, shading lilac.

Belle de Nancy. Double; great panicles of pink flowers with white center.

Charles X. Single; strong, rapid grower; rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

Congo. Single; flowers a beautiful deep wine-red.

Docteur Masters. Double; fine clear lilac.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single; large panicles of pure white flowers. Very fine variety.

Lamarck. Double; long clusters of rosy lilac flowers.

Leon Simon. Large, double flowers of a purplish crimson shade.

Marie Legraye. Dwarf sort, with single, creamy white flowers of immense size.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double; sweetly scented pure white flowers in large panicles.

Mme. Lemoine. A pure white, double variety that has won many prizes. Good forcer.

Philemon. Single, red-flowered variety that is very pleasing.

President Grevy. Beautiful, double, lilac-blue flowers in huge panicles.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Long panicles of single, dark purplish red flowers. Splendid sort.



Our Lilacs (*Syringa*) bloom freely, have large flowers in long plumes, and represent a wide range of color-tones. The Special Offer on page 24 includes the finest varieties.



Viburnum tomentosum, a Japanese species, has remarkably beautiful foliage which is entirely free of insect pests. Bears white flowers and brilliantly colored berries.

Viburnum. Hardy, upright, mostly rather large shrubs of good, compact habit, neat foliage, and double or single, white or pinkish flowers in showy clusters. The bloom is very profuse and the flower-heads of large size. Several of the species have showy fruits succeeding the flowers, and most of them exhibit beautiful autumnal leaf-coloring. Fine for planting along shrubbery or roads; some species will make a showy appearance if planted alone on the lawn.

Viburnum cassinoides. *White-Rod*. Medium-sized shrub, with rich green foliage that is handsomely colored in autumn; broad, flat-topped panicles of creamy white flowers in June, followed by pink berries which later turn blue.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-Wood*. Upright, bushy shrub, that thrives in moist soil; foliage bright green, in fall changing to rich purple and red; flowers creamy white, in flat cymes in May; berries blue-black.

V. Lantana. *Wayfaring Tree*. Hardy, large-sized, upright shrub that seems particularly well adapted to the drier situations and limestone soil. Leaves heart-shaped, crinkled, long-persistent; flowers white, in dense cymes, appearing in May and June; berries bright red, later changing to black. 50 cts. each.

V. Lentago. *Sheep-Berry*. Large shrub or small tree, with slender branches and long-pointed winter-buds; glossy, dark green leaves; white flowers in cymes 2 to 5 inches broad; fruit oval, blue-black. Hardy.

Viburnum Opulus. *High-Bush Cranberry*. Medium-sized shrub, smooth, light gray branches; handsome three-lobed leaves that assume a particularly brilliant color in autumn; white flowers in cymes 3 to 4 inches broad, followed by red fruits that persist during the winter.

V. Opulus sterile. *Snowball*. The old-fashioned favorite, with large, globular clusters of white sterile flowers the latter part of May. Very useful for specimens or for planting in groups.

V. tomentosum. *Single-flowered Japanese Snowball*. Rather tall, vigorous grower, with spreading branches, rich olive-green foliage, bronze-margined; flowers white, in flat-topped clusters; berries red, changing to bluish black.

V. tomentosum plicatum (*V. plicatum*). *Japanese Snowball*. Considered the finest of the Snowballs, and in great demand in New York for use on Decoration Day. Handsome foliage, pure white globular heads of flowers, and its ability to cope with insect attacks make this a desirable variety. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



This is merely the tip of a branch of *Weigela candida* at blooming-time. The branches are literally clothed with the dainty pure white flowers which are at their best in June.

Weigela (Diervilla). Hardy, vigorous shrubs of spreading habit that thrive most satisfactorily in moist, loamy soil. They are extremely showy, the long, slender branches being clothed during the blooming season with the dainty flowers, the color of which varies greatly in the different species—a characteristic of this genus.

Weigela aurea variegata. *Variegated Weigela*. A dwarf form that has unusually attractive foliage and flowers, the leaves being variegated with yellowish white, and the flowers being charmingly rose-colored. Very desirable.

W. candida. Vigorous grower, but retains its refined appearance withal. Yields a profuse crop of pure white flowers in June and lighter ones at intervals during the summer.

W. Desboisii. A variety that is very attractive by reason of its deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best of the rose-flowered sorts.

Weigela hortensis nivea. A dwarf, spreading variety of slow but vigorous growth, with large foliage and white flowers in great profusion.

W. hybrida, *Eva Rathke*. The most beautiful of the Weigelas, freely producing its gorgeous crimson flowers throughout the season.

W. rosea. Rather hardy and very free-flowering variety that grows to about 6 feet in height; in May the unusual showing of rose-colored flowers makes it a conspicuous part of the general planting scheme. Considered one of the finest of the Weigelas.



Many Uses for Ornamental Vines

Ornamental Vines provide shade for porches, pergolas, arbors; as screens, they contribute privacy; as wall-coverings, they lend a dignified, homelike permanent atmosphere to a place, such as mere coats of paint can never give. The foliage is restful, the flowers gorgeous; some have brilliantly colored berries and autumnal leaf-colorings that are the envy and despair of artists. Plant these vines freely about your home, for in them are possibilities for greatly increasing the charm and value of your property.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Actinidia arguta. Rapid-growing climber from Japan; flowers white with purple center, borne profusely; fruit round and edible.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Vigorous; clings to walls with its disk-bearing tendrils; affords quick, dense shade; leaves take on gorgeous autumnal tints; blue berries in ample panicles.
A. tricuspidata Veitchii (*A. Veitchii tricuspidata*). *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* Rapid-growing hardy variety that readily clings to the smoothest surface, the deep green, overlapping foliage turning to bright crimson and yellow in autumn. Blue berries in compound clusters.

Aristolochia Sipho. *Dutchman's Pipe.* Leaves large, dark green, affording dense shade; curious pipe-shaped flowers, yellowish brown in color. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Bignonia grandiflora. *Trumpet-Vine.* Beautiful evergreen vine, with thick, shining leaves and immense orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 3-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

B. radicans. *Scarlet Trumpet-Vine.* Deep scarlet flowers in August. 2- and 3-year plants.

Celastrus orbiculatus (*C. articulatus*). *Japanese Bittersweet.* A native of Japan, with orange-yellow berries that split open and disclose the crimson arils which enclose the seeds.

C. scandens. *American Bittersweet.* The native twiner, with orange-yellow capsules that burst and display the crimson arils. Fine for sending over trees or latticework.

Clematis. A group of hardy, showy, free-flowering vines that are well adapted to training over porches, balconies, trellises, walls, fences, and arbors. The flowers of some are very fragrant. We have grouped our varieties into two classes—small-flowering and large-flowering.

Small-Flowering Clematis

Clematis coccinea. *Scarlet Clematis.* Small, graceful vine with attractively cut and variegated foliage and a profusion of nodding scarlet or purplish red flowers.

C. paniculata. Rapid-growing, free-blooming, hardy vine that is very popular for training over porches, verandas, etc. The charming white flowers are quite fragrant and almost hide the foliage in late summer.

Large-Flowering Clematis Hybrids, continued

Henryi. Robust, free-flowering variety; flowers white, large, and very showy.

Jackmanii. Exceptionally fine, producing its large, velvety purple flowers in abundance until frosts interfere.

Lawsoniana. Very large, rosy purple flowers that are notably showy and freely produced.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Vigorous grower and productive of many, large, vivid crimson flowers.

Mme. Grange. Remarkably vigorous; flowers large, deep, rich, velvety maroon-crimson, becoming purplish with age.

Ramona. Strong, rampant grower that gives an abundance of bloom all though the season. Flowers rich lavender-blue.

Large-Flowering Clematis Hybrids

Extra-strong, 2-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers double, pure white, and fragrant. Requires some protection.

Euonymus radicans. *Creeping Euonymus.* Very attractive evergreen climber, with small, rich green foliage; fruits pink.

E. radicans variegatus (*E. variegata*). *Variegated Creeping Euonymus.* A form of the preceding, having the leaves variegated with silvery white.

Hedera Helix. *English Ivy.* The well-known Ivy that is hardy and generally satisfactory, especially when planted on a northern exposure. Fine for covering walls or bare spaces under trees.

Lonicera (*Honeysuckle*). Hardy vines with showy, sweet-scented flowers; fine for training over walls, arbors, trellises, and the like. If used as ground-covers, the vines are left to ramble without any support, and at flowering-time they are a delight to the passerby.

Lonicera japonica aureo-reticulata. *Golden Honeysuckle.* The point of attraction is the beautiful golden variegation of the persistent leaves. Very handsome.

L. japonica Halliana. *Hall's Honeysuckle.* A rampant evergreen climber with pleasing foliage and deliciously fragrant white flowers that change to yellow; blooms profusely.

Lonicera Periclymenum belgica. *Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle.* A grand plant that will climb if furnished with a support; flowers yellowish white, pale purple outside, freely produced throughout the summer.

L. sempervirens. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* An excellent climber with rich scarlet flowers throughout the summer.

Lycium chinense. *Matrimony Vine.* Hardy, vigorous-growing. The long branches may be trained over trellises or allowed to sweep over retaining walls and steep banks. Bears beautiful pink or purple flowers and great quantities of scarlet berries.

Pueraria Thunbergiana. *Kudzu Vine.* Probably the most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, when once established making a growth of 50 feet in one season. Supplies dense shade; rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms in small racemes in late summer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



The famous Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*) that makes astounding growth in a season, supplying dense shade quickly.



Great clusters of light bluish-violet pea-shaped flowers give the Chinese Wisteria (*W. sinensis*) a distinctive ornamental value. (See page 27.)

Vinca minor. *Periwinkle, or Myrtle.* A familiar, hardy, trailing plant that is valuable for covering the ground in deep shade where other plants would not live. It has shining evergreen foliage and handsome, salver-shaped lilac-blue flowers in spring.

Vitis cordifolia. *Frost or Winter Grape.* One of the most vigorous of American vines, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees; handsome, shiny foliage and loose clusters of small black berries that become edible after frost.

V. Labrusca. *Fox Grape.* The parent of a large part of the American cultivated grapes. Strong-growing, high-climbing, with attractive foliage and good clusters of large, purple-black berries that make delicious conserves.

Wisteria sinensis. *Chinese Wisteria.* Picturesque climber with great clusters of pale bluish violet, pea-shaped flowers that make a handsome showing when a vine has been properly trained over a porch or arbor. After becoming established, the vine makes an enormous annual growth. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

W. sinensis alba. The vine has all the sterling qualities of its parent, the preceding variety, being different in that the magnificent clusters of flowers are white. 75 cts. each.

W., Tree-Form. It is possible to train the Wisteria as a standard, and we have specimens growing on our grounds that have always been the center of attraction when in bloom. We have a number of such Tree-Form Wisterias in two colors—White and Purple—that will be most desirable for lawns. Either color, \$2 each.



A boundary line of California Privet is so much better than iron or wood fences

Hedges for Marking Boundaries, Etc.

Time was when boundary lines were indicated by unsightly wood, wire, or iron fences: the paint wore off; the iron rusted. Nowadays, however, boundaries of living green may be had that offer either seclusion or mere ornamentation, depending on the plants used and the energy with which the shears are applied: low hedges of California privet or towering ones of Hemlock; those that have quiet tones of foliage as their only point of attractiveness or those with showy flowers and brilliantly colored berries—surely one's fancy may have full play in choosing material for living boundaries or screens. The plants which we consider best adapted for these purposes are listed below. The figures following the names indicate the pages of this Catalogue where descriptions and prices may be found.

Evergreen Hedge Plants

Buxus sempervirens. <i>Tree Box.</i> 14.	Picea excelsa <i>Norway Spruce.</i> 12.
Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa.	Pinus nigra austriaca. <i>Austrian</i>
Dwarf Box. 14.	Pine. 12.
Euonymus japonicus. <i>Japanese</i>	Pinus sylvestris. <i>Scotch Pine.</i> 12.
Euonymus. 14.	Thuja occidentalis. <i>American</i>
Ilex crenata. <i>Japanese Holly.</i> 14.	Arborea. 13.
Ilex opaca. <i>American Holly.</i> 14.	Tsuga canadensis. <i>Canadian</i>
Juniperus virginiana. <i>Red Cedar.</i> 12.	Hemlock. 13.

Special Prices will be quoted on large quantities of either Evergreen or Deciduous Hedge Plants

Deciduous Hedge Plants

Berberis Thunbergii. <i>Thunberg's</i>	Ligustrum lbota. <i>Japan Privet.</i> 23.
Japanese Barberry. 21.	Ligustrum lbota Regelianum. 23.
Berberis vulgaris. <i>Common Bar-</i>	Ligustrum ovalifolium. <i>California</i>
berry. 21.	Privet. 23.
Crataegus coccinea. 22.	Ligustrum polishi. <i>Polish Privet.</i> 23.
Deutzias. 22.	Rosa rugosa. <i>Japanese Rose.</i> 32.
Gleditsia triacanthos. 18.	Spiraea. 24.
Hibiscus. <i>Altheas.</i> 23.	Syringas. <i>Lilacs.</i> 25.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.	Viburnum tomentosum plicatum.
23.	Japanese Snowball. 25.

Graceful Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

As the final artistic touch to a planting, these ornamentals are almost essential, with their long, slender, arching stems and leaves crowned with huge plumelike heads that may be cut before fully ripe and used as indoor decorations for a long time. Their beauty increases year by year, and your home grounds will take on charm with the addition of masses of these handsome, graceful plants.

Prices, strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100

Arundo Donax. *Great Reed.* Hardy, vigorous-growing reed, 10 to 15 feet high; leaves long and broad; showy plumes a foot or more in length, of a reddish brown color changing to silvery gray.

Erianthus Ravennæ. *Plume Grass.* Stout, tall, perennial grass, in well-drained soils making great clumps, producing as many as forty to fifty large, silky plumes; leaves long, narrow, rich, deep green, drooping gracefully.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. *Japan Rusb.* A tall-growing grass that sways gracefully in the wind; leaves narrow, green, with silvery midrib; brown plumes 4 to 6 inches long in late summer.

E. japonica zebrina. Remarkably effective, owing to the odd variegation of the leaves, being banded with green and pale yellow.

Gynerium argenteum. *Pampas Grass.* Tall-growing and vigorous, forming dense clumps when well established; leaves long and narrow, gracefully spreading and drooping; silvery white plumes 2 feet or more in length.



Gracefully arching stems of Plume Grass gently swaying with the slightest breeze



Hardy Perennials with a "Come Back"

Grandmother knew them, and tended them with a care born of a realization of their splendor under favorable conditions of cultivation. Her home-garden was full of favorites that "came back" each spring and gave a wealth of bloom until early winter. The plants that Grandmother loved have shared in the spirit of improvement that has touched nearly everything with which she was familiar, and we are offering to you, in many instances, greatly improved varieties of the Hardy Perennials that graced the gardens of long ago.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100

Achillea Millefolium roseum. *Rosy Milfoil.* Foliage deeply cut; beautiful rose-red flowers in flat corymbs, June to October.

A. Ptarmica, The Pearl. Blooms freely throughout the season; showy clusters of pure white flowers.

A. tomentosa. Woolly plant; yellow flower-heads.



The Japanese Iris produces flowers of extraordinary size

Anchusa italica, Dropmore. Strong, vigorous plant, growing to a height of 3 feet the first season; almost covered with pure blue flowers during June and July. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Anemone canadensis (A. pennsylvanica).

Very hardy, showy plant that spreads rapidly by underground rootstocks; leaves deep green, much divided; flowers white, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, borne profusely from June to August.

A. japonica. *Japanese Windflower.* Leaves dark green, much lobed; flowers large, rosy purple or carmine, with yellow center, carried on long stems; blooms from September to late frosts; splendid cut-flower subject.

A. japonica alba. Handsome white variety of the preceding, with white flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; blooms from September to November.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double flowers of a soft, silvery pink color. Fine for cutting.

Aquilegia vulgaris. *Common Columbine.*

Free-flowering, much-branched perennial, the flower-stems 18 to 24 inches tall. Both single and double varieties, in many colors, blooming in spring and early summer.

Chrysanthemum maximum. Strong-

growing, bushy plants that produce their large, daisy-like flowers—white with yellow center—from July until late October.

Coreopsis (Tickseed) grandiflora. A

splendid hardy border plant, 1 to 2 feet high, that flaunts its rich golden yellow flowers from early summer until fall.

Delphinium grandiflorum chinense (D. chinensis). Stately, tall-growing perennial with many-lobed leaves and long spikes of light and dark blue flowers in July and Aug.

D. Zalil (D. sulphureum). Distinctly beautiful, with its long racemes of large, light yellow flowers in June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Dianthus barbatus. *Sweet William.* An

old-time favorite that is hardy, beautiful, and free-flowering; tall stems from a tufted base bear round, numerous-flowered clusters in various tints and shades.

D. plumarius. *Common Garden Pink.* From a dense mat of silvery blue foliage spring the sweet, clove-scented white or pink flowers in May and June. Fine for the border.

Digitalis (Foxglove) ambigua (D. grandiflora). Hardy, showy plants with long,

spire-like racemes of large, drooping, funnel-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellowish marked with brown. July and August.

D. purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* The flowers range from white to purple, more or less spotted.

Digitalis purpurea gloxiniaeflora (D. gloxiniaeflora). Of more robust habit than the preceding, with longer racemes and larger flowers; color white to deep pink, much spotted. June and July.

D. sibirica. Similar in habit to *D. ambigua*, the flowers creamy white marked with brown, in a dense, many-flowered raceme.

Funkia Fortunei maculata. *Plantain Lily.*

Excellent herbaceous plants that form dense clumps of large, bluish green and yellow leaves, above which rise the nodding racemes of lilac flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Gaillardia aristata (G. grandiflora).

Blanket Flower. Produces large, showy flowers of bright yellow and orange, with deep crimson centers, from early summer until late winter.

Helleborus niger. *Christmas Rose.*

During mild days of winter, from December to early spring, well-established plants will produce their white, waxy flowers, resembling single roses. Succeed in any ordinary garden soil. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. *Swamp Rose-*

Mallow, or Marsh-Mallow. A very showy plant; very large, rose-colored flowers with a purplish eye. Blooms in midsummer.

H. oculiroseus (H. Moscheutos, Crimson Eye). *Crimson-Eye Rose-Mallow.* Similar in habit to *H. Moscheutos*, but the flowers are pure white with a crimson center.

Hollyhock, Single and Double. Old fa-

vorites that will grow anywhere, but will grow doubly well if deep cultivation and liberal manuring are provided. Tall-growing plants with large leaves and tall spikes of large, funnel-shaped flowers in a wide range of colors.

Hypericum Moserianum. *Gold Flower.*

A shrubby plant of dwarf habit with long, dark green leaves and single, rose-like, deep yellow flowers in profusion during the entire summer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Iberis sempervirens. *Hardy Candytuft.*

The commonest, hardiest, and most permanent of the Candytufts; low, spreading habit and bloom profusely. Flowers white, in early spring.

I. sempervirens plena (I. sempervirens fl.-pl.)

Similar in growth to the preceding, but the pure white flowers are double. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Iris germanica. *German Iris, or Fleur-de-*

Lis. The tall, sword-like leaves are interesting in themselves until the gorgeous flowers, with their unusual form, their beautiful variegation, and numerous shades of color, make their appearance in May, when the leaves are completely overshadowed by the splendor of the blooms. We have a great number of different varieties, in all colors.



Tall spikes of beautiful flowers characterize the Delphiniums



Dependable Trees and Plants from

Iris Kaempferi. *Japanese Iris.* In June and July, the 2- to 3-foot flower-stems are topped with flat, expanded, lightly poised blossoms 6 to 9 inches across, in rich color combinations of white, blue, purple, lavender-pink, lilac, yellow, and maroon. And the plants are hardy, requiring no protection in the coldest winters. Spreads rapidly. We have fifty named varieties, several of which we list below. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Beauty. Lavender, yellow, and white.

Fairy. Dark purple; early.

Paragon. White; very large and fine.

Royal Rose. Rose-edged white.

Silver Cloud. White and lavender.

Lavandula vera. *Sweet Lavender.* Much-branched, densely leafy plant, all parts of which are aromatic, the lavender-blue flowers being particularly pleasing in this respect, retaining their fragrance for a long time when cut and dried.

Pæonia albiflora. *Herbaceous Peonies.*

Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials, and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties that we name below we have selected with great care as being excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Agida. Violet-rose; early-blooming, free flowering, semi-double type of medium size.

Berlioz. Rosy magenta; large, compact, rose type; strong grower, free bloomer.

Canari. Yellowish; globular bomb type of medium size; fragrant; late. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Charlemagne. Lilac with blush center; large, rose type; fragrant; late.

Delachei. Rosy magenta; large, rose type; very fine bloomer; late. Extra-fine variety.

Duc de Wellington. White with sulphur center; large, bomb type; very free bloomer; very fragrant; late.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white; medium-sized, crown type; fragrant; two days earlier than *Festiva maxima*.

Eduilis superba. Bright mauve-pink; large, rather flat, crown type; strong, upright grower, free bloomer; fragrant; early.

Festiva maxima. Pure white, flecked with carmine; very large, rose type; free-flowering; fragrant; medium early. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

L'Eclatante. Brilliant red; very large bomb type; strong-growing; midseason.

L'Indispensable. Lilac-white, changing to violet-rose; large, bomb type; free-blooming; medium early.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark red; medium-sized, semi-double type; fragrant; late.

Marechal McMahon. Rich, dark red; large, bomb type; a fine flower of rare beauty.

Pæonia albiflora varieties, continued

Meissonier. Reddish purple; medium sized bomb type; free flowering; fragrant; midseason.

Mme. Calot. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker; large, rose type, free flowering; fragrant; early. Very good.

Mme. de Verneville. Pure white, center blushed; very large and full, bomb type; fragrant; early.

Queen Victoria. Milk-white guards tinted flesh, the center creamy white with crimson spots; medium-sized bomb type; free blooming; fragrant; midseason.

Rubens. Very dark crimson; large, semi-double type; fragrant; early. Extra-fine variety.

Rubra triumphans. Dark crimson; large, semi-double type; free flowering; fragrant; early midseason.

P. officinalis. The old-fashioned "Piney" of Grandmother's day—large, double flowers having a pleasingly rich fragrance. They come into bloom ten days or two weeks earlier than do the herbaceous sorts.

P. officinalis rubra. The deep crimson variety that makes such a strikingly handsome showing when in bloom. Very fragrant and among the earliest blooming of the species.

P. officinalis rosea superba. The light rose-colored, fragrant, double flowers make this plant very attractive at blooming-time.

P. tenuifolia. Finely cut, fringe-like foliage gives distinction to this species. The flowers are single, rich red, the broad, silky petals and brilliant golden stamens making them strikingly prominent.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Unquestionably hardy, for it is the glory of the arctic regions, where it flaunts its cup-shaped, white, yellow to orange-scarlet flowers over an immense territory.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* The showiest of the Poppies, with great silky scarlet and red flowers on long stems, borne well above the foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Primula Auricula. An old-time favorite that is again becoming popular because of the ease with which it is established and the great variety of cheery colors represented in the flowers.

P. veris superba. *Giant Cowslip.* Noteworthy because of the great trusses of large flowers, the individual blossoms being 1 to 2 inches across; color, bright canary-yellow.

Pyrethrum. *Feverfew.* Fine for cut-flowers, the white, pink, and red aster-like flowers making a splendid showing indoors as well as out.

Tritoma Pfitzeri. *Red-Hot Poker, or Flame Flower.* The richest flowering bedding plant of its season, the tall spikes surmounted by brilliant orange-scarlet flower-heads over 12 inches long; needs some protection in winter.



Masses of bloom characterize the Hardy Phloxes



Peonies are deservedly popular with old and young

Twelve of the Choicest Peonies for \$5

We know that once people become familiar with the beauty of these improved varieties, they will plant Peonies freely about the home grounds. For that reason, we have selected and offer a Special Collection of twelve of the choicest sorts, including *Festiva maxima*, *Duchesse de Nemours*, and *Mme. Calot*, for \$5. It is a rare opportunity to procure such splendid varieties at a price much below their real value.



Growing Your Hobby

hold cares annoy, steal away to your Rose-garden and putter around your charm about them that soon makes you smile at the erstwhile annoyances with a lighter step and a clearer, keener mind."—Author unknown.

den this year—such a fine one that you could conscientiously make a real hobby out from the following lists it is possible to have a garden abloom throughout the seapergolas, or over the garden wall. Put part of your recreation hours into earing for air enemies. The result in sturdy plant-growth and richness and profuseness of blooming of satisfaction will be yours when your friends pause to admire the beauty and inhale the fragrance of the Roses that have resulted from choosing Rose-growing as your hobby.

The Roses which we offer on this and the following pages are all strong, two-year-old field-grown plants, and have bloomed in the Nursery. Order liberally and make your Rose-garden the beauty-spot in your neighborhood.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Almost all the Roses in this class are very hardy, vigorous growers and free bloomers, generally succeeding where the Tea Roses fail. They live over winter without protection and bear a profusion of exquisitely shaped, fragrant blooms of many rich colors, forming a beautiful contrast with the large green foliage. Most of the varieties listed are grown on their own roots.

Prices, except where noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine; large, full, globular; fragrant. Vigorous and free flowering.

American Beauty. Magnificent, large, globular flowers of a beautiful rosy crimson, on vigorous stems; delightfully fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Buds long, pointed; flowers large, full, well-formed, bright carmine-rose, fragrant. Vigorous.

Captain Hayward. Scarlet-crimson; of perfect form, fragrant. Vigorous; continuous bloomer.

Chloé. Large, globular; flesh color, with rosy pink shading; handsome foliage. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches. Flowers white, large, full, well-formed. Profuse everbloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson, shaded maroon; large and full. Vigorous.

Fisher Holmes. Full, perfectly formed; brilliant reddish scarlet blooms, with deep crimson shading; fragrant. Vigorous.

Frau Karl Druschki. The buds are handsome, long-pointed, opening to very large, cupped flowers of pure snowy white and great substance. A very vigorous grower and exceptionally hardy; very free and continuous bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Beautiful buds; flowers crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant. Vigorous.

Heinrich Munch. Delicate pink blooms, resembling those of the Frau Karl Druschki. The flowers are very large and full. A vigorous grower.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size, fine form; fragrant. Vigorous and free flowering.

Mabel Morrison. Large, full, pure white flowers, sometimes tinged pink. Very floriferous and vigorous.

Magna Charta. Large, full, well-formed flowers of bright pink; very fragrant. Exceedingly vigorous; fine for forcing under glass.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center; large, fine form. Very vigorous.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-red blooms of good size, perfectly double and very fragrant. Vigorous grower.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. An extra-early, light satiny pink Rose with delicate fragrance; the broad, thick petals are heavily recurved; of very vigorous growth.

Mrs. John Laing. Fine long buds; very large flowers of an exquisite soft pink, finely formed and very fragrant. It is very vigorous and free-blooming.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Clear rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh on white ground; large, full, perfectly formed. Free blooming; vigorous.

Paul Neyron. Enormous deep rose blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. Very vigorous; floriferous. One of the largest Roses in cultivation, frequently reaching 6 inches in diameter.

Prince Camille de Rohan. One of the best and most useful dark Roses. The flowers are large, full, well-formed, of a deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon. Very free flowering and vigorous.

Ulrich Brunner. Large cherry-crimson flowers of fine form. Very free flowering and vigorous. A fine all-purpose Rose of standard excellence.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses. The Tea Roses are distinguished by their delicious fragrance and richness of coloring, supplying the shades of yellow that are wanting in the Hybrid Perpetual class. The Hybrid Tea Roses, a result of crossing the Hybrid Perpetuals with the Teas, are fast becoming the most popular class. Both of these classes are perpetual bloomers, having beautiful shades of color, long-pointed buds, and are suitable for pot culture, bedding, and massing. Both classes require slight protection during severe weather.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100

Cleveland. H.T. Very full, large, finely formed flowers of a lovely deep coppery yellow at base of petals, flushed reddish copper on old rose. Strong grower.

George Dickson. H.T. Very large, velvety blackish scarlet-crimson blooms, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips and heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veining on the reverse; fragrant. Vigorous grower.

Gruss an Teplitz (Crimson Hermosa). H.T. The clusters of fine long buds and magnificent bright crimson flowers, with fiery red shading, make a brilliant show all summer, and its beauty is still further enhanced by the lovely green foliage, which in the young growth is a dark, rich bronze. It is very fragrant, free-blooming, hardy and vigorous.

in the garden.
some of the Frau Karl Druschki
foreground. A worth-while hobby, isn't it?



Yellow Roses have been very popular the past few years, and one of the finest introduced is the Mrs. Aaron Ward Rose, with beautiful, long, indian-yellow buds that open to an elongated cupped form.



Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H.T. Strong, erect-growing bushes, bearing in the greatest profusion long buds which open into very large, fragrant flowers with high-pointed centers. The petals are of great substance, silvery rosy white on the inside and bright carmine-pink on the outside. 2-year, strong, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Killarney. H.T. The buds are very long and pointed; the flowers are a lovely flesh, shaded with white, suffused pale pink, and are deliciously perfumed. Vigorous. A lovely and distinct Rose of great merit.

King George. H.T. Large, very full, rich blackish crimson flowers with deep velvety violet flush, opening very freely. Vigorous grower.

La France. H.T. This beautiful old favorite is still one of the best bedding and decorative Roses. The blooms are a delicate silvery rose, with pale lilac shadings, the outside of the petals being deeper in color. They are very large and full, finely formed, and extremely fragrant. Vigorous and hardy; free blooming.

Los Angeles. H.T. A 1917 Rose which is said to be one of the finest ever introduced. In color it is a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals. The buds are long and pointed, expanding into enormous, intensely fragrant flowers which retain their color until the last petals drop. A moderately vigorous grower. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Maman Cochet. T. Fine, long, pointed buds; flowers rose, shaded with carmine and salmon, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large and full. Extremely vigorous and floriferous.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H.T. Bright satiny rose, darker center, edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink; very large, globular. Exceedingly free flowering and vigorous.

Mevrouw Dora van Tets. H.T. Flowers medium size, not too full, glowing deep crimson, with velvety shading; very fragrant. A vigorous grower and continuous bloomer.

Mildred Grant. H.T. Flowers of enormous size and substance, with high-pointed centers, silvery white, edges of petals shaded and bordered with pink. Vigorous grower. Strong plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H.T. One of the best yellows in the Hybrid Tea class. The long buds are borne on rigid, erect stems, and open to large, full flowers of elongated cupped form, indian-yellow in color, occasionally washed with salmon-rose. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Mrs. Edward Mawley. T. Very large flowers of great substance, beautifully formed and sweetly scented; bright carmine, shaded salmon. Vigorous.

Hermosa. China. An old favorite which bears an abundance of pale pink, fragrant flowers in clusters. It resembles Old Blush but the flowers are fuller and are produced on stiff, erect stems. Very hardy; continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin. H.T. The deliciously perfumed flowers are an intense lemon-chrome, washed with delicate but solid maddery orange—virtually a golden orange—and on opening become a deep non-fading canary-yellow; guard petals are tinged crimson-orange, with odd reflexes, tipped brilliant coppery crimson. Foliage is beech-green, pointed, long-ovate, varnished, leathery, and gracefully serrated. Does not appear to mildew. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

National Emblem. H.T. (New.) In color it is a beautiful dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermilion toward the edges. The buds are very long and pointed, and the flowers quite full; profusely produced throughout the season. The foliage is very glossy, neat, and absolutely mildew-proof. Delightfully sweet-scented. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Nellie Parker. H.T. Large, well-formed, pale creamy white flowers with a deeper center, sometimes tinged blush at tips of petals. Strong, upright grower of branching habit; good foliage.

Prince Charming. H.T. (1917.) A valuable new bedding variety which flowers freely and bears an abundance of deep reddish copper flowers with old-gold base. An extremely pleasing color. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Radiance. H.T. This stands supreme as the best pink Rose in cultivation because of its vigorous constitution. The buds are elegant in form, and the large flowers are a good cup-shape, light silvery flesh to salmon-pink, with opaline tints. A constant bloomer and delightfully fragrant. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Red Cross. H.T. (1917.) Orange-crimson-scarlet—an unusual shade in Roses—almost a flame. Very free flowering. \$1 each.

Robin Hood. H.T. Vigorous and free flowering, with full rosy scarlet flowers.

Sunburst. H.T. Nice long buds, usually borne singly on long, stout stems; flowers large, full, of fine elongated cupped form, a superb cadmium-yellow passing to yellow-orange in the center. An invaluable Rose for bedding, garden, or forcing. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sunset. T. Deep apricot flowers of good size. Free blooming; vigorous.

Tipperary. H.T. (1917.) A glorious soft golden yellow Rose which is borne in profusion on long, slender, stiff stems. The bud is slender and sharply pointed, opening into a full rosette. \$1.50 each.

White Maman Cochet. T. Large, full flowers of pure white, occasionally tinged with blush. Vigorous.

Willowmere. Per. The long carmine coral-red buds open into very large, full flowers of elongated cup shape. They are beautiful shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center and toning to carmine-pink toward edges of petals. Very vigorous grower. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Hardy Climbing Roses. The Hardy Climbers not only climb, but they afford a great burst of bloom upon trellises, over fences and hedges, against the porch or house, and, with their attractive foliage, make charming plants for any location. They are hardy and vigorous.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

American Pillar. Mult. The flowers are very large, single, and borne in immense clusters; lovely chaste pink, with a large white eye and bright yellow stamens. Very vigorous. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Climbing American Beauty. H. P. Hundreds of perfect blooms at one time; large, rich rosy crimson, and very fragrant. Hardy. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. Poly. One of the most vigorous climbers, often growing 10 to 18 feet the first season; flowers double, brilliant crimson, in immense clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell-pink flowers, borne in large clusters; fragrant; very vigorous and free blooming.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. W. Buds long, pointed, deep pink; when fully expanded, the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center a rich shell-pink. Deliciously fragrant. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). W. Very double flowers produced in large clusters; intense crimson-maroon, with tips tinged scarlet. \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Flower of Fairfield. Mult. Bears its crimson clusters of blooms continuously from spring until late autumn.

Gruss an Freudendorf. Wich. Large trusses of fairly full flowers that, on opening, are a bright red, later becoming dark black-red. Vigorous grower. \$1 each.

Prairie Queen. Set. An old favorite. Large, globular flowers of bright pink, striped white.

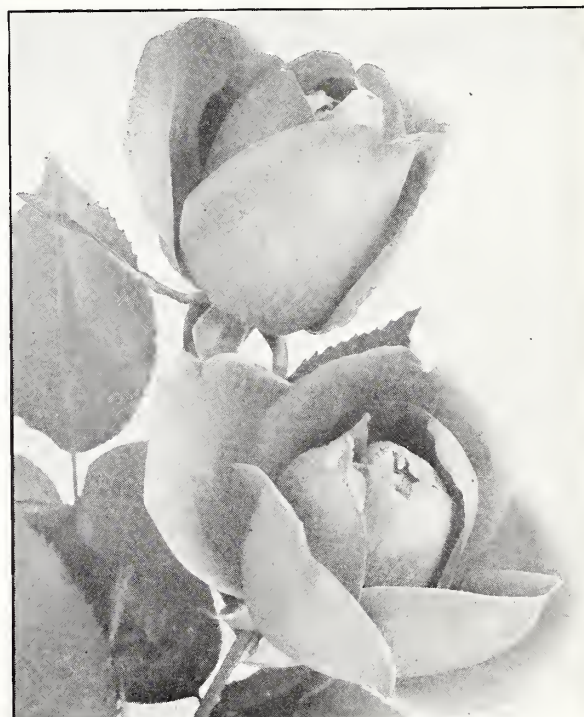
Tausendschon. Poly. Well merits the name "Thousand Beauties," for the large clusters of flowers vary in color from pink to white. Magnificent foliage.

White Rambler (Thalia). The blooms are compact, well-proportioned, pure white, sometimes tinged with blush, and borne in large clusters in great profusion.

Wichmoss (Baby Moss). A hybrid between *R. Wichuraiana* and a Moss Rose. Buds are heavily mossed with bright green and have the fragrance of the Moss family; flowers in clusters, semi-double, lovely pink. \$1 each.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). Creeping Rose. Flowers pure white, single, borne in clusters in great profusion.

William C. Egan. Very hardy; large, double, fragrant, rosy pink flowers in late spring or early summer.



The Radiance Rose, which many of our customers term "the grandest pink Rose grown." A great favorite

Twelve Magnificent Roses for \$5

Here is a collection with which to start your Rose-garden—one two-year field-grown plant of each of the following twelve famous Roses for \$5.

Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty Mrs. John Laing
Frau Karl Druschki Paul Neyron
Marshall P. Wilder Soleil d'Or

Hybrid Teas

Gruss an Teplitz Maman Cochet
Hermosa White Maman Cochet
Killarney National Emblem



Pernetiana Roses. This is a new class of Roses having buds and blooms of peculiar rich shades of yellow, orange, or bronze-red. They are mostly hybrids of the very hardy Austrian Briar type and bloom very freely. They are as hardy as the Hybrid Teas.

Constance. Per. A new Rose of vigorous growth and spreading habit; lovely long, orange buds, streaked with crimson, opening to large, full, globular flowers of beautiful cadmium-yellow, passing to golden yellow. \$1.50 each.

Persian Yellow. A beautiful deep golden yellow Rose of large size and fairly full. Vigorous grower. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Soleil d'Or. Buds tapered, yellow; flowers very full, varying from orange-yellow to a ruddy gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Per. Large, oval buds of coral-red, shaded with chrome-yellow; the full, globular flowers are a lovely shrimp-pink shaded with reddish coppery orange. \$1 each.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (The Daily Mail Rose). Buds lovely coral-red, shaded with yellow; flowers medium-sized, semi-double, of the same shade as the buds, tinted with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. Vigorous grower and hardy. Strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses. Mostly dwarf in habit, the Polyanthas are especially useful for edging beds of taller-growing Roses or for massing. They are very free blooming and are about as hardy as the Hybrid Teas.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

Anny Muller. A splendid bedding Rose, producing flowers that are large, single, full, and of a lovely deep rose color. Vigorous grower.

Baby Dorothy. Flowers bright pink, in large panicles. An incessant bloomer. Very hardy; rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 inches.

Betsy van Nes. Large, full flowers of pure bright red, retaining this color until they drop. Strong, free grower.

Red Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur; Dwarf Crimson Rambler). Bright red flowers, which last a long time, are borne in clusters of twenty, thirty, or more. Grows 18 to 24 inches. Always in bloom.

White Baby Rambler (Catherine Zeimet). Pure white, fragrant clusters of bloom in great profusion over a long season. Each branch bears from fifteen to twenty flowers.

Rugosa Roses. Constant-blooming Roses of rugged hardness and great vigor, sometimes reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet. The wrinkled, rich green foliage greatly enhances the beauty of the large, single, double, or semi-double flowers. May be used for hedges or as specimens in the shrubbery border.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

Conrad F. Meyer. The large, full, double, deliciously fragrant flowers are a beautiful silvery rose in color; borne in profusion all season, followed by red berries in autumn. A very fine variety. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mme. Georges Brunt. Rug. The long, pointed buds and loosely double, pure white flowers make this a most attractive Rose. Blooms all summer; has a rich, subtle fragrance.

Rosa rugosa alba. Single, pure white, five-petaled flowers, followed by brilliant red berries; foliage wrinkled, dark lustrous green; stems thickly covered with thorns and bristles.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Deep rosy carmine single flowers, averaging 3 inches across, produced in terminal clusters of ten to twenty. The large, orange-scarlet fruits remain on the bushes all winter.

Moss Roses. These are great favorites because of their beautiful buds, delicious fragrance, and sturdy vigor. There is nothing more beautiful than a Moss Rose-bud. Bloom profusely in June.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white with blush shading. Vigorous.

Crested. Buds beautifully crested; flowers pale pink. Moderately vigorous.

Salet. Flowers large, full, bright pink, becoming paler with age. Vigorous.

White Bath. Beautiful, large, full, paper-white flowers. Moderately vigorous.

Hybrid Sweetbriar Roses. The foliage of this class of Roses possesses the sweetest perfume in nature, and the beautifully tinted single flowers, are borne in great profusion.

Prices, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint, with bright metallic luster, yellow at base of petals.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn, tinted yellow and pink; very sweet-scented.

Tree Roses. The choicest Hybrid Perpetuals (see page 30) are grown in tree-form, 4 to 5 feet high. They have been grafted on *Rosa rugosa* or *R. cinnamomea* stock, insuring their extreme hardness. When covered with their lovely double flowers, they are a beautiful sight, and the formal or old-fashioned garden is not complete without them. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

PUZZLE—FIND THIS MAN'S HOBBY. Mr. Charles A. Olson, of Chicago, under date of October 10, 1917, wrote us about some Roses. And this is what he said: "I bought quite a few Rose bushes from you last spring, and I was so thoroughly satisfied with what you sent that I am enclosing you an order for 275 bushes [applause from us] for this fall's planting. Your Radiance Rose is, in my opinion, the grandest Rose of today—wonderful are all the buds and blooms, and persons passing by come into my garden to admire it. To bloom in an open garden, as it does, surpasses the fondest hopes and ambitions of any Rose-grower. I am most delighted with this beautiful Rose." And, quite naturally, we are delighted to hear that he is. His pleasurable experience with our Roses may also be yours. Order some today!

Index

	PAGE		PAGE
Abies.....	11	Kerria.....	23
Acer.....	16, 17	Laburnum.....	23
Achillea.....	28	Larix.....	18
Actinidia.....	26	Laurel.....	15
Adam's Needle.....	15	Lavandula.....	29
Aesculus.....	17	Ligustrum.....	23
Alder.....	17	Lilac.....	25
Almond.....	4	Linden.....	20
Alnus.....	17	Liquidambar.....	18
Althea.....	23	Liriodendron.....	18
Ampelopsis.....	26	Locust.....	20
Amygdalus.....	21	Loganberry.....	9
Anchusa.....	28	Lonicera.....	26
Anemone.....	28	Lycium.....	26
Apples.....	5	Magnolia.....	18
Apricots.....	7	Mahonia.....	15
Aquilegia.....	28	Maple.....	16
Aralia.....	21	Matrimony Vine.....	26
Arborea.....	13	Mock-Orange.....	24
Aristolochia.....	26	Morus.....	18
Ash.....	18	Mountain-Ash.....	20
Asparagus.....	10	Mulberry.....	18
Azalea.....	14, 21	Myrtle.....	27
Barberry.....	21	Oak.....	20
Beech.....	3, 17	Oleaster.....	22
Berberis.....	21	Paeonia.....	29
Betula.....	17	Papaver.....	29
Bignonia.....	26	Paulownia.....	18
Bittersweet.....	26	Peaches.....	6
Blackberries.....	10	Pearl-Bush.....	22
Box.....	14	Pears.....	6
Buddleia.....	21	Peonies.....	29
Butternut.....	3	Periwinkle.....	27
Buxus.....	14	Peristemon.....	7
Calycanthus.....	21	Philadelphus.....	24
Candytuft.....	28	Phlox.....	29
Caragana.....	21	Picea.....	12
Caryopteris.....	21	Pine.....	12
Catalpa.....	17	Pink.....	28
Ceanothus.....	21	Pinus.....	12
Celastrus.....	26	Platanus.....	19
Cephalanthus.....	21	Plums.....	7
Cercis.....	21	Poppy, Iceland.....	29
Chamaecyparis.....	11	Poplar.....	19
Cherries.....	7	Populus.....	19
Chestnut.....	4	Primula.....	23
Chionanthus.....	21	Privet.....	29
Chrysanthemum.....	28	Prunus.....	19
Citrus.....	21	Ptelea.....	19
Cladrastis.....	17	Pueraria.....	26
Clematis.....	26	Pyrethrum.....	29
Columbine.....	28	Pyrus.....	19
Coreopsis.....	28	Quercus.....	20
Cornus.....	17, 22	Quince.....	8, 22
Corylus.....	22	Raspberries.....	9
Crataegus.....	22	Red-Bud.....	21
Currants.....	10	Red-hot Poker.....	29
Cydonia.....	22	Reeds and Grasses.....	27
Cypress.....	11	Retinospora.....	11
Daphne.....	22	Rhododendrons.....	15
Delphinium.....	28	Rhodotypos.....	24
Deutzia.....	22	Rhubarb.....	10
Dianthus.....	28	Rhus.....	24
Diervilla.....	25	Ribes.....	24
Digitalis.....	28	Robinia.....	20, 24
Dogwood.....	17, 22	Rosac.....	30-32
Elaeagnus.....	22	Salix.....	20
Euonymus.....	14, 22, 26	Sambucus.....	24
Exochorda.....	22	Sciadopitys.....	12
Fagus.....	17	Sequoia.....	13
Feverfew.....	29	Smoke Tree.....	24
Filbert.....	4, 22	Snowball.....	25
Fir.....	11	Sophora.....	20
Flowering Crab.....	19	Sorbus.....	20
Flowering Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Almond.....	19	Spiraea.....	21, 24
Forsythia.....	22	Spruce.....	12
Foxglove.....	28	Stephanandra.....	24
Fraxinus.....	18	Strawberries.....	8
Funkia.....	28	Strawberry Bush.....	22
Gaillardia.....	28	Styrax.....	24
Gleditsia.....	18	Sweet Gum.....	18
Gooseberries.....	10	Sweet William.....	28
Grapes.....	8, 27	Symphoricarpos.....	24
Halesia.....	22	Syringa.....	25
Hamamelis.....	23	Taxodium.....	20
Hedera.....	26	Taxus.....	13
Hedge Plants.....	27	Thorn.....	22
Helleborus.....	28	Thuja.....	13
Hemlock.....	13	Tsuga.....	13
Hibiscus.....	23, 28	Tickseed.....	28
Hickory.....	4	Tilia.....	20
Holly.....	14	Tritoma.....	29
Hollyhock.....	28	Ulmus.....	20
Honey Locust.....	18	Viburnum.....	25
Honeysuckle.....	23, 26	Vinca.....	27
Horse-chestnut.....	17	Virginia Creeper.....	26
Hydrangea.....	23	Vitis.....	27
Hypericum.....	23, 28	Walnut.....	1, 3
Iberis.....	28	Weigela.....	25
Ilex.....	14	Willow.....	20
Iris.....	28, 29	Windflower.....	28
Ivy.....	26	Wisteria.....	27
Jasminum.....	23	Witch-Hazel.....	23
Juniperus.....	11	Yellow-wood.....	17
Kalmia.....	15	Yew.....	13
		Yucca.....	15

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PACKING AND SHIPPING. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in Rochester, N. Y. A CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION as to healthiness and freedom from diseases accompanies every shipment of our stock.

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	(Continue Order on other side of this sheet)	Amount carried over		

[illegible]



Creating Landscape Harmony



ANYONE can dig holes and plant trees; likewise, anyone can take spoonfuls of medicine. If the latter happens to be the wrong kind and taken in wrong proportions, comfort and physical harmony are disturbed. If trees and plants are put into the ground at random, without a preconceived idea as to final effects, there will be a disturbing of landscape harmony that will become more serious as the planting grows.

Where extensive planting is to be done, it is the part of wisdom to procure expert suggestions as to plans and as to kinds of trees or plants to be used, for a knowledge of their habits, preferences, and appearances is absolutely essential in the preparation of a harmonious planting plan. Certain plants grow tall and spire-like, others short and bushy; some prefer moist soil, others dry; some are radiant masses of bloom in spring, others flaming groups of crimson foliage in autumn; some are hardy and withstand very low temperatures, others freeze very easily. Just which are which in these various categories and what ones are to be combined to secure the greatest effectiveness are matters that may profitably be left to the landscape architect to determine. All that special knowledge is his; he can draw up plans for home grounds, vast estates, or parks, and choose such trees and plants as will create a landscape picture which, though it may not be possible to view as a whole at one time, will be found as pleasing to the eye and as replete with harmony as the smaller-scale work of the artist or of the sculptor. There will be no clash of conflicting colors, nor will there be ill-shaped groups. Rest, peace, good taste, are some of the impressions that one receives when viewing carefully planned and planted grounds—and such impressions will surely emanate from your grounds if thought, care, and dependable trees and plants are included in your calculations.

One of the foremost landscape architects in this country is now connected with Glenwood Nursery, and his skill and our trees and plants form the combination that will assure you of grounds well supplied with sturdy, healthy trees so arranged as to meet all the requirements of a harmonious landscape.

The advice and aid of this landscape architect are offered to you without cost if the trees and plants called for in the approved planting plans are purchased from Glen Brothers, Inc.

This is an unusual opportunity for you to save money on your planting project and, at the same time, to get first-class nursery stock. Many owners of estates hire a landscape architect to draw up a set of plans for them, paying a considerable fee for this service. The landscape architect usually places the order for the plants called for, buying where he can get them cheapest. That has a definite relation to the quality of the stock procured, and disappointment is a frequent result of such plantings.

Let our Landscape Department solve your planting problems for you. The money that you would otherwise have to give to a landscape architect may then be devoted entirely to the purchase of the finest kind of growing ornaments without any part of it being diverted as architect's fees.

The illustration on this page shows what is possible in the way of creating harmony in the landscape. What may appear in your particular landscape to be an undesirable place may be so transformed by our landscape architect as to become one of the beauty-spots of the entire estate.

GLEN BROTHERS, INC.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



HOME FRUIT-GARDEN COLLECTION

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This money-saving collection of fifteen trees makes it possible for you to have all the standard fruits growing in your home garden for a small initial cost. The list below includes varieties that ripen early, mid-season, and late, so that a succession of ripe fruit is yours over a long season. *Order the Collection today.*

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Fitzgerald. Yellow; sweet; early.
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Late Crawford. Richly flavored; late.

THREE PEARS

Bartlett. Red-blushed; juicy; summer.
Seckel. Fine, rich flavor; autumn.
Lincoln Coreless. Long keeper; winter.

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TWO CHERRIES

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